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DESCRIPTION

A METHOD FOR IMPROVING THE THERMOSTABILITY OF SUCROSE PHOSPHORYLASE (SP)

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to thermostable sucrose phosphorylase and a gene encoding said thermostable sucrose phosphorylase. Further, the present invention relates to a method of producing said thermostable sucrose phosphorylase.

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BACKGROUND ART

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Sucrose phosphorylase (hereinafter, also referred to as SP or SP enzyme) is an enzyme utilized for example in α -glucan synthesis and glucose-1-phosphate (G-1-P) synthesis.

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α -Glucan (particularly insoluble amylose) is expected to have the same functions as those of dietary fibers and can be expected to be useful in health food. Further, an amylose that is a linear α -glucan has characteristics such as being capable of including, for example, iodine, fatty acids, and the like in its molecule, and can thus be expected to be useful in fields such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and sanitary products. An amylose can also be utilized as a crude material for producing cyclodextrin and cycloamylose having an inclusion ability similar to that of amylose. Further, a film containing an amylose has tensile strength comparable to general-purpose plastics and is has good prospects as a raw material for biodegradable plastics. Thus,

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amylose is expected to be useful in various applications. However, substantially pure amylose is rarely obtained, is very expensive and is thus distributed only at the reagent level and is scarcely utilized as an industrial raw material. Accordingly, there is demand for a method of producing an amylose stably and inexpensively.

G-1-P is utilized, for example, as a medical antibacterial agent, an anti-tumor agent (as a platinum complex), as a drug for treating heart disease (as an amine salt) and a substrate for α -glucan synthesis.

SPs are reported to exist in some bacteria (bacteria of the genus *Streptococcus*, microorganisms of the genus *Leuconostoc*, *Escherichia coli*, lactic acid bacteria, and the like), and the amino acid sequences and base sequences of SPs found in these bacteria are known.

Various SPs can be used in the production of an α -glucan or G-1-P, and SP derived from bacteria of the genus *Leuconostoc* is often used. This is because a relatively large amount of the enzyme can be easily obtained.

In industrial production of an α -glucan, it is necessary to essentially remove other contaminating enzyme activities, particularly phosphatase activity and amylase activity. This is because if phosphatase is present during the synthesis of an α -glucan by SP and GP, G-1-P synthesized as a reaction intermediate is degraded to reduce the yield of the α -glucan. This is because if amylase is present, synthesized α -glucan is degraded to reduce the molecular weight thereof. Accordingly, it is necessary to remove these contaminating enzymes. *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis* are

desirable hosts for expressing an SP gene when producing a large amount of SP. However, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, *Escherichia coli* has amylase activity and phosphatase activity, and *Bacillus subtilis* has amylase activity. However, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the enzymes possessed by these hosts cannot be inactivated by heat treatment at 55°C, but can be almost completely inactivated by heat treatment at a temperature of 60°C. Therefore, an SP having thermostability whereby its activity is not lost, even after heat treatment at 60°C, or an SP having higher thermostability than that of amylase or phosphatase has been desired.

For reference, specific numerical values of the amylase activity and phosphatase activity in cell extracts from various bacteria (*E. coli* TG-1, *E. coli* BL21, and *Bacillus subtilis* ANA-1) before and after heating are shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1

	Phosphatase activity (%)		Amylase activity (%)		
	TG-1	BL21	TG-1	BL21	ANA-1
Before heating	100	100	100	100	100
50°C	99.1	98.6	21.6	28.6	33.8
55°C	60.9	74.5	9.1	9.7	19.8
60°C	2.9	3.1	0.4	0	3.0
65°C	2.5	2.0	0.9	0	2.4

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However, an SP which has thermostability, particularly an SP which can maintain sufficient activity at high temperatures (for example 60°C to 75°C), is not known.

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In production of an α -glucan or G-1-P, it is also preferable to conduct the reaction at temperatures as high

as possible. This is because when the enzyme reaction is carried out at high temperatures, the reaction rate is generally increased and the operability of an α -glucan is improved. An α -Glucan, particularly an amylose, is aged and insolubilized to form precipitates or gel. This aging rate is well-known to depend on temperature. When the reaction temperature is low, there arise problems in operability at a later stage, such as gelation of the amylose solution after production. For carrying out the reaction at high temperatures, it is necessary that the enzyme be thermostable.

However, all of the bacteria described above are mesophilic bacteria, and an SP having thermostability which is derived from a bacteria, particularly an SP which can maintain sufficient activity at high temperatures (for example, 50°C to 60°C), is not known. Therefore, in the case of conventional SP, purification costs cannot be reduced by heating treatment, and the reaction cannot be carried out at high temperature either.

With respect to an SP derived from organisms other than bacteria (prokaryotes), an SP derived from mold (eukaryotes) is reported (see non-patent document 1). According to this reference, an SP derived from *Monilia sitophila* (also known as *Neurospora intermedia*) retains 90% or more of its activity after heating at 70°C for 30 minutes.

However, the experimental results reported in this reference are obtained by using an SP of very low purity, so doubts remain as to whether the observed SP activity can be truly quantitatively measured SP activity. Further, many molds secrete amylase to the outside of the bacterial body,

so it is necessary to highly purify the SP enzyme for use, and purification of the SP enzyme requires significant time and costs. It is impossible to introduce this mold-derived SP enzyme into a host secreting phosphatase and amylase in a lower amount using genetic recombination technology. This is because neither the amino acid sequence nor the base sequence of this mold-derived SP is known.

SP enzyme is reported to show an improvement in it's thermostability by immobilizing the enzyme, but the immobilized enzyme has disadvantages such as changes in substrate specificity, and there is a limit to the improvement of thermostability by immobilization, so it is desired to improve the thermostability of the SP enzyme itself. There are no reports of improving the thermostability of an SP enzyme by introduction of a mutation.

The apparent thermostability of SP enzyme is improved in the presence of sucrose at high concentrations (see Patent Document 1). However, there is a limit to the increase in thermostability achieved in the presence of sucrose at high concentrations, so it is desired to improve the thermostability of the SP enzyme itself.

In order to solve these problems, an SP which is advantageous for industrial utilization and has high thermostability is required.

Theoretical methods for making a general enzyme more thermostable, such as proline theory and amino acid substitution based on enzyme steric structure information have been tried, but have not necessarily succeeded. For this reason, methods based upon random mutation, or methods

using a combination of random mutation and theoretical methodology is currently being carried out. However, in any of these methods, every protein must be characterized by trial and error.

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Regarding enzymes other than SP, it has been reported that, once the position of a particular amino acid(s) involved in improving the thermostability of an enzyme is determined, an enzyme can be made thermostable by substitution of the specified amino acid residue(s) with other amino acid residues (for example see Non-Patent Documents 2 to 4).

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(Patent Document 1)

International Publication No. 02/097077 Pamphlet

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(Non-Patent Document 1)

M. C. B. Pimentel et al., "SCREENING, THERMAL PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION IN YAM EXTRACT OF FUNGAL SUCROSE PHOSPHORYLASE", Rev. Microbiol., Sao Paulo, 1992, 23(3), pp. 199-205

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(Non-Patent Document 2)

Martin Lehmann and Markus Wyss: "Engineering proteins for thermostability: the use of sequence alignments versus rational design and directed evolution", Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2001, 12, pp. 371-375

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(Non-Patent Document 3)

M. Lehmann et al., "The consensus concept for thermostability engineering of proteins", Biochimica Biophysica Acta, 2000, 1543, pp. 408-415

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(Non-Patent Document 4)

Junichi Miyazaki et al., "Ancestral Residues Stabilizing 3-Isopropylmalate Dehydrogenase of an Extreme Thermophile: Experimental Evidence Supporting the Thermophilic Common Ancestor Hypothesis", J. Biochem., 2001, 129, pp. 777-782

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DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

10 The present invention intends to solve the aforementioned problems, and an object of the present of invention is to provide a sucrose phosphorylase which has better thermostability than the conventional sucrose phosphorylase.

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MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

 In order to solve the aforementioned problems by improving the thermostability of an SP, of which the sequence
20 is known, the present inventors continued to intensively study and, as a result, finally found that by substituting an amino acid residue in a specific position of the sequence of a SP, resulted in an SP having improved thermostability, which resulted in completion of the invention the present
25 application is based on.

 The sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention is a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, obtained by
30 modifying a natural sucrose phosphorylase,

 wherein the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability has an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase, in at least

one position selected from the group consisting of:

a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1:

5 AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHIS;

a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2:

10 RPTQEDVDLIYKRKDRAPKQEIQFADGSVEHLWNTFGEEQID; and

a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3: ILPEIHEHYTIQFKIADHDYVYDFALPMVTLYSLYSG; and

15 wherein the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

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In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 40% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, 25 SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 60% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, 30 SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be encoded by a nucleic acid molecule hybridizing under stringent conditions with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

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In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

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In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

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In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus* or *Streptococcus mitis*.

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In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from *Streptococcus mutans* or *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

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In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 can be serine

or isoleucine.

5 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1 can be proline, alanine or lysine.

10 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1 can be histidine, arginine or tryptophan.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1 can be arginine.

15 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2 can be leucine or isoleucine.

20 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2 can be methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, isoleucine, valine or tyrosine.

25 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2 can be valine or tyrosine.

30 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2 can be arginine, histidine, isoleucine, lysine or valine.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2 can be

histidine.

5 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2 can be serine or threonine.

 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2 can be serine.

10 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 can be glycine, cysteine, histidine, lysine, leucine, asparagine, proline, glutamine, arginine or serine.

15 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 can be glycine.

20 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes, can be 10% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability
25 at 37°C before heating.

30 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes, can be 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability
 at 37°C before heating.

5 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) containing 20% sucrose at 65°C for 20 minutes can be 10% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

10 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) containing 20% sucrose at 65°C for 20 minutes, can be 20% or more of
15 the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

20 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can have an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1.

25 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can have an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3.

30 One method of the present invention is a method for producing a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability comprising:

modifying a first nucleic acid molecule comprising a

base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase to obtain a second nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence;

5 preparing an expression vector comprising the second nucleic acid molecule;

introducing the expression vector into a cell to express a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability; and

10 recovering the expressed sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability,

wherein the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability has an amino acid residue which is different from the amino acid residue of the first sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of:

15 a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1:

20 AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHIS;

a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2:

25 RPTQEDVDLIYKRKDRAPKQEIQFADGSVEHLWNTFGEEQID; and

a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3: ILPEIHEHYTIQFKIADHDYYVYDFALPMVTLYSLYSG; and

30 wherein the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

5 In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 40% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

10 In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 60% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

15 In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can be encoded by a nucleic acid molecule hybridizing under stringent conditions with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

20 In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

25 In one embodiment, the first sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*,

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Streptococcus sorbinus, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

5 In one embodiment, the first sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus* or *Streptococcus mitis*.

10 In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from *Streptococcus mutans* or *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

15 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes can be 10% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

20 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes, can be 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

30 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability can have an amino acid residue which is different from that of the first sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1.

In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability can have an amino acid residue which is different from that of the first sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3.

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention comprise a base sequence encoding a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability.

The vectors of the present invention comprise the nucleic acid molecule.

The cells of the present invention comprise the nucleic acid molecule.

One method of the present invention is a method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate, comprising reacting a reaction solution containing the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability according to claim 1, sucrose and inorganic phosphoric acid to produce glucose-1-phosphate.

In one embodiment, the reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 50°C to 70°C.

One method of the present invention is a method of synthesizing a glucose polymer, comprising reacting a reaction solution comprising: the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability according to claim 1; a second phosphorylase using α -glucose-1-phosphate as a substrate; sucrose; a primer; and inorganic phosphoric acid

or glucose-1-phosphate to produce a glucose polymer.

In one embodiment, the glucose polymer can be an α -glucan.

5 In one embodiment, the second phosphorylase can be an α -glucan phosphorylase.

10 In one embodiment, the second phosphorylase can be selected from the group consisting of cellobiose phosphorylase, cellodextrin phosphorylase, laminaribiose phosphorylase, laminaridextrin phosphorylase, β -1,3-glucan phosphorylase and trehalose phosphorylase.

15 In one embodiment, the reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 50°C to 70°C.

20 The sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention is a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability obtained by modifying a natural sucrose phosphorylase, wherein the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability has an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position
25 corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position
30 corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249), in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, and wherein

the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 40% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 60% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be encoded by a nucleic acid molecule hybridizing under stringent conditions with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the base sequence can be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11,

SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17 and SEQ ID NO: 19.

5 In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

10 In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus*
15 *acidophilus* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus* and *Streptococcus mitis*.
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In one embodiment, the natural sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from *Streptococcus mutans* or *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.
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In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to T47 can be serine or isoleucine.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to S62 can be proline, alanine or lysine.
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In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to Y77 can be histidine, arginine or

tryptophan.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to Y77 can be arginine.

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In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to V128 can be leucine or isoleucine.

10 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to K140 can be methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, isoleucine, valine or tyrosine.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to K140 can be valine or tyrosine.

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In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to Q144 can be arginine, histidine, isoleucine, lysine or valine.

20 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to Q144 can be histidine.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to N155 can be serine or threonine.

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In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to N155 can be serine.

30 In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to D249 can be glycine, cysteine, histidine, lysine, leucine, asparagine, proline, glutamine, arginine or serine.

In one embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to D249 can be glycine.

5 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes can be 10% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved
10 thermostability at 37°C before heating.

15 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

20 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) containing 20% sucrose at 65°C for 20 minutes can be 10% or more of the
25 enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

30 In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) containing 20% sucrose at 65°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved

thermostability at 37°C before heating.

5 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention has an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to T47.

10 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention has an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to T47.

15 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention has an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to D249.

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The method of the present invention is a method for producing sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, comprising modifying a first nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase to obtain a second nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence; preparing an expression vector containing the second nucleic acid molecule; introducing the expression vector into a cell to express a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability; and recovering the expressed sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, wherein the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability has an amino acid residue which is different from the amino acid residue of the first

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sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, and wherein the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 40% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can have at least 60% identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first

sucrose phosphorylase can be encoded by a nucleic acid molecule hybridizing under stringent conditions with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase can be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20.

In one embodiment, the first sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

In one embodiment, the first sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus* or *Streptococcus mitis*.

In one embodiment, the first sucrose phosphorylase can be derived from *Streptococcus mutans* or *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved

thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes can be 10% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

5

In one embodiment, the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

15 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can have an amino acid residue which is different from that of the first sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to T47.

20 In one embodiment, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can have an amino acid residue which is different from that of the first sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to D249.

25

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention comprise a base sequence encoding the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability.

30 The vectors of the present invention comprise the nucleic acid molecule.

The cells of the present invention contains the nucleic

acid molecule.

5 The method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate according to the present invention comprises reacting a reaction solution containing the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, sucrose and inorganic phosphoric acid to produce glucose-1-phosphate.

10 In one embodiment, the above reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 50°C to 70°C.

15 The method of synthesizing a glucose polymer according to the present invention comprises reacting a reaction solution containing: the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability; a second phosphorylase using α -glucose-1-phosphate as a substrate; sucrose; a primer; and inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate to produce a glucose polymer.

20 In one embodiment, the glucose polymer can be α -glucan.

 In one embodiment, the second phosphorylase can be α -glucan phosphorylase.

25 In one embodiment, the second phosphorylase can be selected from the group consisting of cellobiose phosphorylase, cellodextrin phosphorylase, laminaribiose phosphorylase, laminaridextrin phosphorylase, β -1,3-glucan phosphorylase and trehalose phosphorylase.

30

 In one embodiment, the above reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 50°C to 70°C.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, an SP enzyme capable of reaction at high temperatures (for example 60°C or more) and having a very high activity at high temperatures (for example 60°C or more) was obtained. By this improvement of thermostability, efficient production of G-1-P or an α -glucan was made possible by suppressing microbial contamination and α -glucan aging.

10

The claimed invention attains the advantage that, when a gene encoding the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention (e.g. a gene encoding SP having improved thermostability, obtained by improving thermostability of *Streptococcus mutans*-derived GP) is highly expressed in mesophilic bacterium host, such as *Escherichia coli*, contaminating enzymes derived from the host bacterium can be simply removed by heating the bacterial cell extract containing an enzyme having improved thermostability at 60°C. Therefore, the method of the present invention is advantageous in terms of enzyme purification.

20

The method of the present invention is effective not only in SP derived from *Streptococcus mutans* and SP derived from *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* but can also be suitably applied to improving the thermostability of other SPs exhibiting high homology to the amino acid structure of SP derived from *Streptococcus mutans*.

25

30

Therefore, other organism-derived sucrose phosphorylases having improved thermostability which have an amino acid residue which is different from the amino acid

residue of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1:

AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHIS; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2:

RPTQEDVDLIYKRKDRAPKQEIQFADGSVEHLWNTFGEEQID; and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3:
ILPEIHEHYTIQFKIADHDYYVYDFALPMVTLYSLYSG.

Other organism-derived SPs having improved thermostability can be obtained, which have an amino acid residue which is different from the amino acid residue of the natural sucrose phosphorylase, in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A: Fig. 1A is a view showing amino acid sequences of sucrose phosphorylases derived from some organisms, which

are aligned in multiple alignment by GENETYX-WIN Ver. 4.0.
Fig. 1A is followed by Fig. 1B.

5 Fig. 1B: Fig. 1B is a continuation view from Fig. 1A.

Fig. 1C: Fig. 1C is a continuation view from Fig. 1B.

Fig. 2: Fig. 2 is a graph showing the remaining activity
(%) of phosphatase after various bacteria (*Escherichia coli*
10 TG-1 and *Escherichia coli* BL21) were heated at 50°C, 55°C,
60°C or 65°C for 30 minutes.

Fig. 3: Fig. 3 is a graph showing the remaining activity
(%) of amylase after various bacteria (*Escherichia coli* TG-1,
15 *Escherichia coli* BL21 and *Bacillus subtilis* ANA-1) were
heated for 30 minutes at 50°C, 55°C, 60°C or 65°C.

(Description of the Sequence Listing)

SEQ ID NO: 1: base sequence encoding sucrose
20 phosphorylase from *Streptococcus mutans*;

SEQ ID NO: 2: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase
from *Streptococcus mutans*;

SEQ ID NO: 3: base sequence encoding sucrose
phosphorylase from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*;

25 SEQ ID NO: 4: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase
from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*;

SEQ ID NO: 5: base sequence encoding sucrose
phosphorylase from *Streptococcus sorbinus*;

30 SEQ ID NO: 6: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase
from *Streptococcus sorbinus*;

SEQ ID NO: 7: base sequence encoding sucrose
phosphorylase from *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*;

SEQ ID NO: 8: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase

from *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*;

SEQ ID NO: 9: base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase from *Oenococcus oeni*;

5 SEQ ID NO: 10: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase from *Oenococcus oeni*;

SEQ ID NO: 11: base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase from *Streptococcus mitis*;

SEQ ID NO: 12: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase from *Streptococcus mitis*;

10 SEQ ID NO: 13: base sequence encoding second sucrose phosphorylase from *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*;

SEQ ID NO: 14: amino acid sequence of second sucrose phosphorylase from *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*;

15 SEQ ID NO: 15: base sequence encoding first sucrose phosphorylase from *Lactobacillus acidophilus*;

SEQ ID NO: 16: amino acid sequence of first sucrose phosphorylase from *Lactobacillus acidophilus*;

SEQ ID NO: 17: base sequence encoding second sucrose phosphorylase from *Lactobacillus acidophilus*;

20 SEQ ID NO: 18: amino acid sequence of second sucrose phosphorylase from *Lactobacillus acidophilus*;

SEQ ID NO: 19: base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase from *Listeria monocytogenes*;

25 SEQ ID NO: 20: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase from *Listeria monocytogenes*;

SEQ ID NO: 21: base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability which has all 8 mutations (T47S, S62P, Y77H, V128L, K140M, Q144R, N155S and D249G), prepared in Example 2A (1);

30 SEQ ID NO: 22: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability which has all 8 mutations (T47S, S62P, Y77H, V128L, K140M, Q144R, N155S and D249G), prepared in Example 2A (1);

SEQ ID NO: 23: base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase having amino acid substitutions and additions in the C terminal thereof, used in Example 7;

5 SEQ ID NO: 24: amino acid sequence of sucrose phosphorylase having amino acid substitutions and additions in the C terminal thereof, used in Example 7;

SEQ ID NO: 25: amino acid sequence of motif sequence 1;

10 SEQ ID NO: 26: amino acid sequence of motif sequence 2; and

SEQ ID NO: 27: amino acid sequence of motif sequence 3.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

15

The present invention will be explained below. It should be understood that throughout the present specification, terms used in the present specification are used so as to have the meanings normally used in the art, unless otherwise specifically indicated.

20

(1. Sucrose phosphorylase)

25 In the present specification, "sucrose phosphorylase" and "SP" are exchangeably used unless otherwise specifically indicated, and means an enzyme having a sucrose phosphorylase activity. Sucrose phosphorylase is classified as EC. 2.4.1.7. The reaction catalyzed by sucrose phosphorylase is shown as follows:

30 Sucrose + inorganic phosphoric acid \rightleftharpoons
 α -D-glucose-1-phosphate + D-fructose (1)

Sucrose phosphorylase is contained in various organisms

in nature. Examples of the organisms producing sucrose phosphorylase include bacteria belonging to the genus *Streptococcus* (for example, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus*,
5 *Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Streptococcus mitis*), *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Bifidobacterium* sp. (for example, *Bifidobacterium longum* and *Bifidobacterium adolescentis*), *Agrobacterium* sp. (for example, *Agrobacterium vitis*),
10 *Pseudomonas* sp. (for example, *Pseudomonas saccharophila*), *Escherichia coli*, *Listeria* sp. (for example, *Listeria innocua* and *Listeria monocytogenes*), *Clostridium* sp., *Pullularia pullulans*, *Acetobacter xylinum*, *Synecococcus* sp., *Aspergillus niger*, *Sclerotinea*
15 *escerotiorum*, and *Chlamydomonas* sp. Organisms producing sucrose phosphorylase are not limited to the above.

A first (for example, natural) sucrose phosphorylase used in the method according to the present invention is
20 preferably derived from bacteria, and is more preferably derived from mesophiles. However, these sucrose phosphorylases are not thermostable. Accordingly, these sucrose phosphorylases cannot catalyze the reaction sufficiently at high temperatures (for example, at about
25 50°C to 60°C or more). Therefore, when the reaction is carried out at about 30°C to about 40°C, adjusted to the optimum reaction temperature of the bacteria-derived SP, there arises a problem of bacterial enzyme contamination or a problem of α -glucan aging, and thus α -glucan or G-1-P cannot be
30 efficiently produced.

In the present specification, an enzyme "derived from" an organism, means not only that the enzyme is directly

isolated from the organism, but also refers to an enzyme obtained by utilizing the organism in any form. For example, when a gene encoding an enzyme obtained from an organism is introduced into *Escherichia coli*, and the expressed enzyme is subsequently isolated from the *Escherichia coli*, the enzyme is referred to as being "derived from" the organism.

The base sequence encoding natural sucrose phosphorylase from *Streptococcus mutans* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. In *Streptococcus mutans*, a natural sucrose phosphorylase having an amino acid sequence different from SEQ ID NO: 2 is also known. In both the SP having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and the other SP derived from *S. mutans*, the amino acid at position 47 is threonine, the amino acid at position 62 is serine, the amino acid at position 77 is tyrosine, the amino acid at position 128 is valine, the amino acid at position 140 is lysine, the amino acid at position 144 is glutamine, and the amino acid at position 155 is asparagine, so both of these sucrose phosphorylases are almost equivalent in thermostability. In the present specification, "natural" sucrose phosphorylase encompasses not only sucrose phosphorylase isolated from a bacterium originally producing sucrose phosphorylase but also sucrose phosphorylase obtained by genetic recombination, which has the same amino acid sequence as that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase.

The base sequence encoding the natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4.

The base sequence encoding the natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Streptococcus sorbinus* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 6.

5

The base sequence encoding the natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8.

10

The base sequence encoding the natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Oenococcus oeni* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 9, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10.

15

The base sequence encoding the natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Streptococcus mitis* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12.

20

The base sequence encoding the second natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14.

25

The base sequence encoding the first natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16.

30

The base sequence encoding the second natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby

is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18.

5 The base sequence encoding the natural sucrose phosphorylase of *Listeria monocytogenes* is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20.

10 The base sequences and amino acid sequences of these natural sucrose phosphorylases are illustrative, and it is known that variants (so called, allele variants) having slightly different sequences from these sequences can naturally occur. In the present invention, such natural variants, in addition to the sucrose phosphorylases having these exemplary sequences, are usable in the improvement
15 of thermostability.

20 The first (for example, natural) sucrose phosphorylase used in the method according to the present invention is preferably derived from *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus*, *Streptococcus mitis*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Listeria monocytogenes*, more preferably *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus sorbinus*, or *Streptococcus mitis*. The
25 natural sucrose phosphorylase is most preferably derived from *Streptococcus mutans* or *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

30 A gene of sucrose phosphorylase can be obtained by designing a primer in reference to the known sucrose phosphorylase sequence and conducting a PCR using a genome library from which the sucrose phosphorylase gene is to be obtained as a template. Alternatively, a SP gene can be also prepared directly by chemical synthesis, based on the known

SP gene sequence information, without preparation of a genomic library. A method of synthesizing a gene is described in, for example, Te'o, et al. (FEMS Microbiological Letters, Vol. 190, pp. 13-19, 2000), and the like.

5

The resulting SP gene can be inserted into a suitable vector by methods well-known to those skilled in the art. For example, as a vector for *Escherichia coli*, pMW118 (manufactured by Nippon Gene Co., Ltd.), pUC18 (manufactured by Takara Bio Inc.), pKK233-2 (manufactured by Amersham-Pharmacia-Biotech) and the like, can be used and, as a vector for *Bacillus subtilis*, pUB110 (which can be purchased from American Type Culture Collection), pHY300PLK (manufactured by Takara Bio Inc.) and the like, can be used.

10

15

(2. Improving the thermostability of sucrose phosphorylase)

A method according to the present invention includes modifying a first nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase to obtain a second nucleic acid molecule containing a modified base sequence; preparing an expression vector comprising the second nucleic acid molecule; introducing the expression vector into a cell, to express an sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability; and recovering the expressed sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability.

20

25

(2.1 Isolation of nucleic acid molecule comprising base sequence encoding first (for example, natural) sucrose phosphorylase)

30

A nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence

encoding sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability according to the present invention is also
within the scope of the present invention. Such a nucleic
acid molecule can be obtained by using methods known in the
5 art, based on the disclosure of the present specification.

A nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence
encoding a natural sucrose phosphorylase can be isolated
directly from an above-described naturally occurring
10 bacterium producing the natural sucrose phosphorylase.

For example, firstly, natural sucrose phosphorylase is
isolated from *Streptococcus mutans* or the like. To exemplify
a procedure for *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose
15 phosphorylase, firstly, *Streptococcus mutans* is inoculated
into a suitable medium (for example, LB medium) and then
cultured at 37°C overnight with shaking. Then, this culture
is centrifuged to collect the *Streptococcus mutans* cells.
The resulting cell pellet is suspended in 20 mM Tris-HCl
20 buffer (pH 7.0) and then disrupted by sonication to result
in a liquid containing disrupted cells. Then, sucrose is
added to this liquid containing disrupted cells to a final
concentration of 10% sucrose. This liquid containing
disrupted cells is heated in a water bath at 55°C for 30 minutes.
25 After heating, this liquid containing disrupted cells is
centrifuged by a centrifuge (AVANTI J-25I manufactured by
BECKMANN) to remove insoluble proteins, and thus obtaining
a supernatant. The resulting supernatant is passed through
previously equilibrated anion-exchange resin Q-Sepharose
30 to allow sucrose phosphorylase to be adsorbed onto the resin.
The resin is washed with a buffer containing 100 mM sodium
chloride to remove impurities. Then, the sucrose
phosphorylase is eluted with a buffer containing 300 mM sodium

chloride, to give a *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase enzyme solution.

5 Usually, at this stage, this solution can serve as a
sucrose phosphorylase-containing solution usable for
trypsin treatment, but may sometimes require further
purification. In this case, a purified *Streptococcus*
10 *mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase-containing solution
can be obtained by combining fractionation with gel
filtration chromatography on Sephacryl S-200HR
(manufactured by Pharmacia) or the like with fractionation
with hydrophobic chromatography on Phenyl-TOYOPEARL 650M
(manufactured by Tosoh Corporation) or the like, if necessary.
15 Purification of sucrose phosphorylase derived from other
bacterial species can also be carried out in the same manner.

 The thus obtained purified sucrose phosphorylase is
treated with trypsin, the resulting trypsin-treated fragment
is separated by HPLC, and the amino acid sequence of the
20 N-terminus of any of the separated peptide fragments is
determined using a peptide sequencer. Then, using synthetic
oligonucleotide probes prepared based on the identified amino
acid sequence, a suitable genome library or a cDNA library
is screened, thereby, a nucleic acid molecule (also referred
25 to as a gene) comprising a base sequence encoding natural
sucrose phosphorylase can be obtained. Fundamental
strategies for preparing oligonucleotide probes and a DNA
library, and screening them by hybridization of nucleic acids,
are well-known to those skilled in the art. For example,
30 see Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual
(1989); DNA Cloning, vol. I and II (edited by D. N. Glover,
1985); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (edited by M. J. Gait,
1984); Nucleic Acid Hybridization (edited by B. D. Hames

& S. J. Higgins, 1984).

Alternatively, based on homology to a base sequence of certain sucrose phosphorylases for which a base sequence
5 encoding sucrose phosphorylase is known, screening can be conducted by hybridization using nucleic acid probes containing at least a part of this base sequence, thereby, a nucleic acid molecule containing the base sequence of another kind of sucrose phosphorylase may be acquired. Such
10 methods are known in the art.

Alternatively, degenerate primers corresponding to a region which is conserved in the amino acid sequence of various sucrose phosphorylases are prepared, and PCR is performed,
15 a base sequence of the sucrose phosphorylase may be acquired. Such methods are known in the art.

When a genome library is screened, the resulting nucleic acid molecule can be subcloned using methods well-known to
20 those skilled in the art. For example, by mixing λ phage containing an objective gene, suitable *Escherichia coli* and suitable helper phage, a plasmid containing an objective gene can be easily obtained. Thereafter, by transforming suitable *Escherichia coli* using a solution containing the
25 plasmid, an objective gene can be subcloned. By culturing the resulting transformants, a plasmid DNA may be obtained, for example, by an alkaline SDS method, and the base sequence of the objective gene can be determined. A method of determining a base sequence is well-known to those skilled
30 in the art. Further, by using primers synthesized based on a base sequence of a DNA fragment, and using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) employing, for example, the genomic DNA of *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*,

Streptococcus sorbinus or the like as a template, a sucrose phosphorylase gene may be directly amplified .

In the present specification, the "nucleic acid molecule" may consist only of natural nucleotides, may contain non-natural nucleotides, or may consist of only non-natural nucleotides. Examples of a non-natural nucleotide include derivatized nucleotides (also refers to as nucleotide analogs). The "derivatized nucleotide" and the "nucleotide analog" refer to those nucleotides which are different from naturally occurring nucleotides, but have a similar function to that of the original nucleotide. Such derivatized nucleotides and nucleotide analogs are well-known in the art. Examples of such derivatized nucleotides and nucleotide analogs include, but are not limited to phosphorothioate, phosphoramidate, methylphosphonate, chiral methylphosphonate, 2-O-methylribonucleotide, and peptide-nucleic acid (PNA).

(2.2 Modification of the first nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding first sucrose phosphorylase)

A first nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified to obtain a second nucleic acid molecule containing a modified base sequence. A first nucleic acid molecule can be a nucleic acid molecule having a base sequence encoding a natural sucrose phosphorylase, obtained as in the above (2.1). The first nucleic acid molecule may also be a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase which has substantially the same enzyme activity as the enzyme activity of the natural sucrose phosphorylase, and in which

1 or a few or more amino acids are substituted, deleted or added to the amino acid sequence of natural sucrose phosphorylase. The base sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23 is set force as an example of such a base sequence encoding a sucrose phosphorylase having substitutions and additions of amino acids to the amino acid sequence of a natural sucrose phosphorylase. In this base sequence, 4 bases in the 3'-terminal thereof are substituted, and 18 bases are added to the 3'-terminal, with respect to the natural base sequence (that is, the base sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1). In the amino acid sequence (amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24) encoded by this base sequence, 2 amino acids in the C-terminal thereof are substituted and 6 amino acids are added to the C-terminal respective to the natural amino acid sequence (that is, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2), but the enzyme activity of this enzyme is substantially the same as that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The "has substantially the same enzyme activity" refers to the enzyme activity when sucrose phosphorylase having a substitution, deletion or addition to the amino acid sequence of a natural sucrose phosphorylase measured under the same conditions as that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase is within $\pm 20\%$, preferably within $\pm 10\%$, more preferably within $\pm 5\%$ of enzyme activity of the natural sucrose phosphorylase .

25

Modification can be performed using a well-known method, such as by carrying out site-directed mutagenesis, mutagenesis using a mutagen (treatment of a subject gene with a mutagenic agent such as nitrite, ultraviolet-ray treatment), or error prone PCR. It is preferable to use site-directed mutagenesis from the viewpoint that the objective mutation is easily obtained, because the objective modification can be introduced at an object site when

30

site-directed mutagenesis is used. Alternatively, a nucleic acid molecule having an objective sequence may be directly synthesized. Such chemical synthesis methods are well-known in the art.

5

The present inventors found out that, by substituting an amino acid residue at a particular position in the amino acid sequence of a sucrose phosphorylase, with another amino acid residue, the thermostability of the resulting modified sucrose phosphorylase is improved. Such a particular position can be determined by aligning any of the following motif sequences, or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a comparison subject amino acid sequence:

10

motif Sequence 1:

15

AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHIS (SEQ ID NO: 25);

motif Sequence 2:

RPTQEDVDLIYKRKDRAPKQEIQFADGSVEHLWNTFGEEQID (SEQ ID NO: 26); and

20

motif Sequence 3:

ILPEIHEHYTIQFKIADHDYVYDFALPMVTLYSLYSG (SEQ ID NO: 27).

Motif sequences 1, 2 and 3 are present in the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase. These motif sequences are present in the following positions in the *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase: motif sequence 1: position 34 to position 89 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2; motif sequence 2: position 122 to position 163 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2; motif sequence 3: position 231 to position 268 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Generally, natural sucrose phosphorylase has these motif sequences,

25

30

or sequences having high homology to them. The position of these motif sequences in other sucrose phosphorylases can be easily determined by those skilled in the art.

5 In the method according to the present invention, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule having an amino acid residue
10 which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of: a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1; a position
15 corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2; and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3. Alternatively, a nucleic acid molecule
20 comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule having an amino acid residue which is different from that of the natural sucrose phosphorylase
25 in at least one position selected from the group consisting of: a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at
30 position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic

acid at position 249 (D249) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2). Preferably, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding the first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule is different from the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least two positions, more preferably at least three positions, further preferably at least four positions, still more preferably at least five positions, still further preferably at least six positions, particularly preferably at least seven positions, and most preferably all eight positions, selected from the group consisting of: a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2; and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2).

30 In one embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule

is different from the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2).

In one embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule is different from the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or a position corresponding to aspartic acid in position 249 (D249) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2).

In one embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule is different from the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to asparagine in position 155 (N155) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2).

In one embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule is different from the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least positions corresponding to a combination of the following positions in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID

NO: 2:

(1) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (that is, all of the 8 places);

(2) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(3) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(4) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(5) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to

position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(6) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(7) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2;

(8) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2;

(9) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(10) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(11) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(12) A combination of a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(13) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2;

(14) A combination of a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(15) A combination of a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(16) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

(17) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

5 (18) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

10 (19) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2;

15 (20) A combination of a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2;

20 (21) A combination of a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3;

25 (22) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, and a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2;

30 (23) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2; and

(24) A combination of a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3.

5 In another embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, encoded by a modified nucleic acid molecule is different from the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at
10 least positions corresponding to a combination of the following positions in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2:

 (1) A combination of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to
15 serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position
20 corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249) (that is, all of the 8 places);

 (2) A combination of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to
25 serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position
30 corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249);

 (3) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to Q144, and a position corresponding to D249;

(4) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Q144, and a position corresponding to D249;

5 (5) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to Q144, a position corresponding to N155, and a position corresponding to D249;

10 (6) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to N155, and a position corresponding to D249;

15 (7) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Y77, a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to K140, and a position corresponding to Q144;

(8) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Y77, a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to Q144, and a position corresponding to N155;

20 (9) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Q144, a position corresponding to N155, and a position corresponding to D249;

25 (10) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to Y77, a position corresponding to K140, a position corresponding to Q144, and a position corresponding to D249;

30 (11) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Y77, a position corresponding to Q144, a position corresponding to N155, and a position corresponding to D249;

(12) A combination of a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to Q144, a position corresponding

to N155, and a position corresponding to D249;

(13) A combination of a position corresponding to T47,
a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding
to V128, a position corresponding to Q144, and a position
5 corresponding to N155;

(14) A combination of a position corresponding to V128,
a position corresponding to N155, and a position
corresponding to D249;

(15) A combination of a position corresponding to S62,
10 a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding
to Q144, and a position corresponding to D249;

(16) A combination of a position corresponding to T47,
a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding
to K140, a position corresponding to N155, and a position
15 corresponding to D249;

(17) A combination of a position corresponding to T47,
a position corresponding to S62, and a position corresponding
to D249;

(18) A combination of a position corresponding to T47,
20 a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding
to N155, and a position corresponding to D249;

(19) A combination of a position corresponding to T47,
a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding
to Y77, a position corresponding to V128, and a position
25 corresponding to Q144;

(20) A combination of a position corresponding to Y77,
a position corresponding to V128, and a position
corresponding to N155;

(21) A combination of a position corresponding to Y77,
30 a position corresponding to K140, a position corresponding
to Q144, and a position corresponding to D249;

(22) A combination of a position corresponding to T47,
a position corresponding to S62, and a position corresponding

to V128;

(23) A combination of a position corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Q144, and a position corresponding to N155; and

5 (24) A combination of a position corresponding to T47 and a position corresponding to D249.

The "position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2" as used
10 in the present specification refers to a position which is aligned with threonine at position 47 as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, when a subject amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 are aligned so that homology between the two sequences is highest, if necessary, by
15 inserting a gap into one of sequences. When a gap is introduced into the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, the gap is not counted when calculating the number of amino acid residues. More preferably, the above phrase refers to position which is aligned with threonine at position 47 of
20 SEQ ID NO: 2 when the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a subject amino acid sequence are aligned under the condition of GAP Penalty (Peptide): Insert=-8, Extend=-3, gap Extend on top position: setted (checked), Match Mode: Local Match using a score table of default, in multiple
25 alignment of GENETYX-WIN Ver.4.0. A score table of default with respect to amino acids is shown in the following Table 2.

Table 2

C	12.
S	0, 2.
T	-2, 1, 3.
P	-3, 1, 0, 6.
A	-2, 1, 1, 1, 2.
G	-3, 1, 0, -1, 1, 5.
N	-4, 1, 0, -1, 0, 0, 2.
D	-5, 0, 0, -1, 0, 1, 2, 4.
E	-5, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 4.
Q	-5, -1, -1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 2, 2, 4.
H	-3, -1, -1, 0, -1, -2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 6.
R	-4, 0, -1, 0, -2, -3, 0, -1, -1, 1, 2, 6.
K	-5, 0, 0, -1, -1, -2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 5.
M	-5, -2, -1, -2, -1, -3, -2, -3, -2, -1, -2, 0, 0, 6.
I	-2, -1, 0, -2, -1, -3, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 2, 5.
L	-6, -3, -2, -3, -2, -4, -3, -4, -3, -2, -2, -3, -3, 4, 2, 6.
V	-2, -1, 0, -1, 0, -1, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 2, 4, 2, 4.
F	-4, -3, -3, -5, -4, -5, -4, -6, -5, -5, -2, -4, -5, 0, 1, 2, -1, 9.
Y	0, -3, -3, -5, -3, -5, -2, -4, -4, -4, 0, -4, -4, -2, -1, -1, -2, 7, 10.
W	-8, -2, -5, -6, -6, -7, -4, -7, -7, -5, -3, 2, -3, -4, -5, -2, -6, 0, 0, 17.
B	-4, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, -1, 1, -2, -2, -3, -2, -5, -3, -5, 2.
Z	-5, 0, -1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 0, 0, -2, -2, -3, -2, -5, -4, -6, 2, 3.
X	0, 0
	C S T P A G N D E Q H R K M I L V F Y W B Z X

The multiple alignment of GENETYX-WIN Ver.4.0 is based
 5 on the following algorithm. In this alignment program, all
 possible pairs of sequences are aligned, two sequence
 alignment is performed as a round robin (pairwise alignment)
 and, among that, sequences of a combination having a high
 conservation ratio (score in pair wise alignment) are
 10 determined as common sequences, a hypothetical sequence is
 produced from common sequences (a common part remains as
 it is and, with respect to non-common parts, any one of the
 sequences is selected). A round robin between all sequences
 except for the sequence constituting the hypothetical
 15 sequence, and a hypothetical sequence is generated by the

same procedure until the final hypothetical sequence is produced. Thereafter, by applying information on insertion and shift of GAP used to produce the hypothetical sequence, to the original sequence, to constitute a whole, and the multiple alignment is completed. A calculation equation for this pair wise alignment is as follows:

When sequences a and b, each having a sequence length of m or n, and respective sequences are expressed as:

10 a=a₁ a₂ a₃ ... a_m

 b= b₁ b₂ b₃ ... b_m,

 a GAP penalty g is indicated by the following equation:

 -g=s(a_i, φ)=a(φ, b_j).

15 An equation for obtaining an alignment score is as follows:

 G(0,0)=0

 G(i,0)=i(-g)

 G(0,j)=j(-g)

20 -gk=-[α+β (k-1)]

 E(i,j)={G(i-1,j)- α,E(i-1,j)- β}

 F(i,j)=max{G(i,j-1)- α,F(i,j-1)- β}

 G(i,j)=max{E(i,j),G(i-1,j-1)+s(a_i,b_j),F(i,j)}

25 α is the GAP insertion penalty, and β is the GAP extension penalty. E, F and G are a score matrix and, based on this, a pass matrix is produced.

30 A position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62),
a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77),
a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128),
a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140),
a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144),

a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249) are similarly construed.

5 In multiple alignments of GENETYX-WIN Ver.4.0, under
the aforementioned condition, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6,
SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14,
SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 20 were aligned
with SEQ ID NO: 2. As a result, threonine, isoleucine,
10 phenylalanine, or serine was aligned at a position
corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47) of the amino
acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Serine, alanine,
proline or glutamic acid was aligned at a position
corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62) of the amino
15 acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Tyrosine, valine,
leucine, histidine, serine or alanine was aligned at a
position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77) of
the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Valine,
isoleucine or leucine was aligned at the position
20 corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128) of the amino
acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Lysine, methionine,
threonine, isoleucine, phenylalanine or glutamine was
aligned at a position corresponding to lysine at position
140 (K140) of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID
25 NO: 2. Valine, threonine, arginine, aspartic acid, lysine,
serine or glutamine was aligned at the position corresponding
to glutamine at position 144 (Q144) of the amino acid sequence
set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Asparagine, threonine or valine
was aligned at the position corresponding to asparagine at
30 position 155 (N155) of the amino acid sequence set forth
in SEQ ID NO: 2. Aspartic acid, glycine, valine or glutamic
acid was aligned at a position corresponding to aspartic
acid at position 249 (D249) of the amino acid sequence set

forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. Results of this alignment are shown in Fig. 1A to Fig. 1C. In Fig. 1A to Fig. 1C, "StMuSP" represents the amino acid sequence of a *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase. "StPSP" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Streptococcus pneumoniae*-derived sucrose phosphorylase. "StSSP" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Streptococcus sorbinus*-derived sucrose phosphorylase. "LeuSP1" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived first sucrose phosphorylase. "LeuSP2" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived second sucrose phosphorylase. "OenSP" represents an amino acid sequence of an *Oenococcus oeni*-derived sucrose phosphorylase. "LBSP1" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived first sucrose phosphorylase. "LBSP2" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived second sucrose phosphorylase. "ListSP2" represents an amino acid sequence of a *Listeria monocytogenes*-derived sucrose phosphorylase.

In the present specification, the percentage identity of sequences is calculated using maximum matching of GENETYX-WIN Ver.4.0 (Genetics Co., Ltd.). This program aligns sequence data to be analyzed, and sequence data to be compared so that amino acid pairs matched between sequences become greatest while substitution and deletion are considered, and thereupon, gives a score to each of Matches, Mismatches, and Gaps, calculates a sum, outputs alignment at the smallest sum, and calculates identity thereupon (Reference: Takashi, K., and Gotoh, O. 1984. Sequence Relationships among Various 4.5 S RNA Species J. Biochem. 92:1173-1177). In the present specification, the percentage identity of sequences is calculated using maximum

matching of GENETYX-WIN Ver. 4.0 under the condition of
Matches=-1; Mismatches=1; Gaps=1; *N+=2.

Table 3 shows the percentage identity (%) obtained by
5 aligning the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of
Streptococcus mutans-derived SP, the amino acid sequence
(SEQ ID NO: 4) of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*-derived SP, the
amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6) of *Streptococcus*
sorbinus-derived SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:
10 8) of *Leuconostoc mesenteroide*-derived SP, the amino acid
sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10) of *Oenococcus oeni*-derived SP, the
amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 12) of *Streptococcus*
mitis-derived SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 14)
of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived SP, the amino acid
15 sequence (SEQ ID NO: 16) of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived
first SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 18) of
Lactobacillus acidophilus-derived second SP, and the amino
acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20) of *Listeria*
monocytogenes-derived SP, by using the maximum matching of
20 GENETYX-WIN Ver.4.0 under conditions of Matches = -1;
Mismatches = 1; Gaps = 1; and *N+ = 2.

Table 3

	A.A.		StMuSP	StPSP	StSSP	StMiSP	LeuSP1	LeuSP2	OenSP	LBSP1	LBSP2	ListMSP
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	481	StMuSP	100.0	83.8	82.5	84.7	65.9	66.2	65.0	63.6	72.1	68.8
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	478	StPSP	83.8	100.0	79.2	95.2	66.7	65.2	63.8	63.1	69.0	69.0
<i>Streptococcus sorbinus</i>	481	StSSP	82.5	79.2	100.0	79.7	65.1	63.9	65.4	65.5	72.4	65.9
<i>Streptococcus mitis</i>	482	StMiSP	84.7	95.2	79.7	100.0	66.7	65.4	64.8	63.5	69.5	68.7
<i>Leuconostoc mesentroides</i> 1	490	LeuSP1	65.9	66.7	65.1	66.7	100.0	83.5	72.2	61.0	65.2	64.9
<i>Leuconostoc mesentroides</i> 2	485	LeuSP2	66.2	65.2	63.9	65.4	83.5	100.0	70.9	60.8	64.3	65.2
<i>Oenococcus oeni</i>	489	OenSP	65.0	63.8	65.4	64.8	72.2	70.9	100.0	62.4	64.6	64.8
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> 1	480	LBSP1	63.6	63.1	65.5	63.5	61.0	60.8	62.4	100.0	69.6	61.3
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> 2	480	LBSP2	72.1	69.0	72.4	69.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	69.6	100.0	64.8
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	480	ListMSP	68.8	69.0	65.9	68.7	64.9	64.8	64.8	61.3	64.8	100.0

For example, in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140) is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, and the position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

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For example, in *Streptococcus sorbinus*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID

30

NO: 6, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, the position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140) is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6.

For example, in *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 131 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140) of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 143 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 147 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 158 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 252 in the amino

acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8.

For example, in *Oenococcus oeni*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the position corresponding to K140 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10.

For example, in *Streptococcus mitis*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid

sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the position corresponding to K140 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12.

For example, in *Leuconostoc mesenteroide*-derived second sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 131 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the position corresponding to K140 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 143 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 147 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 158 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 252 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14.

For example, in *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived first sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, the position corresponding to K140 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16.

For example, in *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived second sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, the position

corresponding to K140 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

For example, in *Listeria monocytogenes*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the position corresponding to T47 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 47 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, the position corresponding to S62 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 62 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, the position corresponding to Y77 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 77 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, the position corresponding to V128 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 128 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, the position corresponding to K140 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 140 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, the position corresponding to Q144 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 144 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, the position corresponding to N155 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 155 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, and the position corresponding to D249 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is position 249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20.

A position of an amino acid residue which improves

thermostability can be determined by not only alignment of a subject sequence with the sequence of 418 amino acid residue in length set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, but also by alignment with one or more sequences selected from the group consisting of the aforementioned motif sequences 1, 2, and 3. As far as SP amino acid sequences (the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16 and the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20) having high homology with SEQ ID NO: 2 (for example, having about 40% or more homology with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2) were aligned, the thus determined position is the same in either the case where SEQ ID NO: 2 is used and the case where motif sequences 1, 2, and 3 are used.

Motif sequence 1 is well conserved in sucrose phosphorylases, and particularly well conserved in sucrose phosphorylases derived from the genus *Streptococcus*. It can be said that the position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47) of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 is a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1.

Motif sequence 2 is well conserved in sucrose phosphorylases. It can be said that the position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128) of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 is a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2.

Motif sequence 3 is conserved in sucrose phosphorylases.

It can be said that the position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249) of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 is a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3.

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In this manner, the position of an amino acid residue which improves thermostability can be also specified using the motif sequences. A position of an amino acid residue which improves thermostability can be at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1:

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AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHI

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S; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2:

RPTQEDVDLIYKRKDRAPKQEIQFADGSVEHLWNTFGEEQID; and a position

20

corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3:

ILPEIHEHYTIQFKIADHDYVYDFALPMVTLYSLYSG.

Therefore, in the method according to the present invention, it can be said that a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding first sucrose phosphorylase is modified so that the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, encoded by a modified nucleic acid has an amino acid residue which is different from an amino acid residue of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1:

25

30

AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHI
S; a position corresponding to position 7, a position
corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to
position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in
motif sequence 2:

RPTQEDVDLIYKRRKDRAPKQEIQFADGSVEHLWNTFGEEQID; and a position
corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3:
ILPEIHEHYTIQFKIADHDYYVYDFALPMVTLYSLYSG.

10 In the present specification, the "motif sequence" refers
to a partial sequence which is seen between amino acid
sequences of a plurality of proteins, and is commonly or
highly conserved. Generally, the motif sequence has
particular function in many cases, but in the present
15 specification, even when a particular function is not
identified, as long as the sequences is conserved between
a plurality of amino acid sequences, this is called motif
sequence.

20 An amino acid residue "at position 14 in a motif sequence
1" refers to an amino acid residue which is 14th when counted
in order, when the amino acid residue at an N-terminus (left
end) of the motif sequence 1 is taken to be position 1.
"Position 29 in motif sequence 1", "position 44 in motif
25 sequence 1", "position 7 in motif sequence 2", "position
19 in motif sequence 2", "position 23 in motif sequence 2",
"position 34 in motif sequence 2", "position 19 in motif
sequence 3" and the like are similar.

30 These motif sequences are generally well conserved in
sucrose phosphorylases. The position of motif sequence 1,
the position of motif sequence 2 and the position of motif
sequence 3 (first half) are shown in Fig. 1A. The position

of motif sequence 3 (latter half) is shown in Fig. 1B.

As used herein, "a position corresponding to position 14 in a motif sequence 1:

5 AVGGVHLLPFFPSTGDRGFAPIDYHEVDSAFGDWDDVKRLGEKYYLMFDFMINHI
S" refers to position which is aligned with amino acid residue
at position 14 in motif sequence 1 when a subject amino acid
sequence and motif sequence 1 are aligned, without inserting
a gap, so that homology between sequences is greatest. More
10 preferably, it refers to the position which is aligned with
the amino acid residue at position 14 in motif sequence 1
when the amino acid sequence of motif sequence 1 and a subject
amino acid sequence are aligned under the condition of GAP
Penalty (Peptide): Insert=-8, Extend=-3, gap Extend on top
15 position: setted (checked), Match Mode: Local Match using
a score table of default, in multiple alignment of GENETYX-WIN
Ver.4.0.

20 Position 29 in motif sequence 1, position 44 in motif
sequence 1, position 7 in motif sequence 2, position 19 in
motif sequence 2, position 23 in motif sequence 2, position
34 in motif sequence 2, and position 19 in motif sequence
3 are similarly construed.

25 Using multiple alignment of GENETYX-WIN Ver. 4.0 under
the aforementioned conditions, the amino acid sequence (SEQ
ID NO: 4) of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*-derived SP, the amino
acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6) of *Streptococcus*
sorbinus-derived second SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ
30 ID NO: 8) of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived SP, the amino
acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10) of *Oenococcus oeni*-derived
SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 12) of *Streptococcus*
mitis-derived SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 14)

of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived second SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 16) of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived first SP, the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 18) of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived second SP and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20) of *Listeria monocytogenes*-derived SP were aligned with the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of *Streptococcus mutans*-derived SP.

Further, using multiple alignment of GENETYX-WIN Ver. 4.0 under the aforementioned conditions, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20 were aligned with each motif sequence (motif sequence 1, 2 or 3). As a result, threonine or asparagine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1, serine, proline or alanine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1, tyrosine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1, valine, isoleucine or leucine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence 2, lysine, methionine, threonine, isoleucine, tyrosine or phenylalanine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2, glutamine, valine, threonine, lysine or glutamic acid was aligned with a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2, asparagine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2, and aspartic acid or glycine was aligned with a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3. Motif sequences 1, 2 and 3 are partial sequences in SEQ ID NO: 2.

Regarding each of SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID

NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 28, and SEQ ID NO: 30, the results of an alignment using a full length of SEQ ID NO: 2, and results of an alignment using motif sequences 1, 2 and 3 were compared. As a result, in each of SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 28, and SEQ ID NO: 30, a position corresponding to position 47 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 were the same. A position corresponding to position 62 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 29 in motif 1 were the same. A position corresponding to position 77 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif 1 were the same. A position corresponding to position 128 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 7 in motif 2 were the same. A position corresponding to position 140 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif 2 were the same. A position corresponding to position 144 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 23 in motif 2 were the same. A position corresponding to position 155 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif 2 were the same. A position corresponding to position 249 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif 3 were the same. In this manner, it was confirmed that, even when alignment was performed using motif sequences, the same positions are specified as those specified when the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is used.

A nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence obtained by modifying a nucleic acid molecule

comprising a base sequence encoding the amino acid sequence represented in SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 or SEQ ID NO: 20 set forth in the Sequence Listing is within the scope of the present invention.

A nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence obtained by modifying a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, or SEQ ID NO: 19 set forth in the Sequence Listing is within the scope of the present invention.

A nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence obtained by modifying a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence having at least 40% (preferably at least 60%) identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20 as set forth in the Sequence Listing is within the scope of the present invention.

In the present invention, "identity" of a sequence (such as an amino acid sequence and a base sequence) refers to the degree of occurrence of the same amino acid (base when base sequences are compared) between two sequences. Identity is generally determined by comparing two amino acid sequences or two base sequences, and comparing these two sequences which are aligned in an optimal format, which can contain additions or deletions. Percentage identity is

calculated by determining the number of positions where an amino acid (base when base sequences are compared) is the same between these two sequences, dividing the number of the same positions by a total number of compared positions, and multiplying the obtained result by 100 in order to obtain a percentage identity between the two sequences.

As an example, an amino acid sequence of first (for example, natural) sucrose phosphorylase used for obtaining sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention may, in one embodiment, be the same as, that is, 100% identical with an amino acid sequence (i.e. control amino acid sequence) selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20; or this amino acid sequence may, in another embodiment, be altered in up to certain number of amino acid residues as compared with a control amino acid sequence. Such alterations can be selected from the group consisting of a deletion, a substitution including conservative and non-conservative substitution, or an insertion of at least one amino acid. This alteration may occur at a position of an amino terminus or a carboxyl terminus of a control amino acid sequence, or may occur at any position other than these terminuses. Alteration of an amino acid residue may be interspersed with one residue, or a few residues may be contiguous.

Similarly, a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence of first (for example, natural) sucrose phosphorylase used for obtaining sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention may be altered in up to certain number of amino acid residues

as compared with a nucleotide sequence encoding a control amino acid sequence (that is, a control amino acid sequence). Such alterations can be selected from the group consisting of a deletion, a substitution including transition and transversion, or an insertion of at least one nucleotide. This alteration may occur at a position of the 5' terminus or the 3' terminus of a control base sequence, or may occur at any position other than these terminuses. Alteration of a base may be interspersed with one residue, or a few bases may be contiguous.

A nucleotide change can generate a nonsense, missense or frame shift mutation in a code sequence, and can thus change the SP encoded by such a changed base sequence.

When two amino acid sequences are directly compared with each other, these amino acid sequences are preferably identical between these amino acid sequences, in typically at least 20%, preferably at least 30%, more preferably at least 40%, still more preferably at least 50%, particularly preferably at least 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% of amino acids.

As a first (for example, natural) enzyme or nucleic acid molecule, an enzyme or nucleic acid molecule having a sequence that is not identical with, but is homologous to, the base sequence encoding the first sucrose phosphorylase or the amino acid sequence of the first sucrose phosphorylase, as specifically described in the present specification (for example, SEQ ID NOS: 1, 2 and the like) can be used. Such an enzyme or nucleic acid molecule having homology with the first (for example, natural) enzyme or nucleic acid molecule includes, but are not limited to, in the case of a nucleic

acid, nucleic acid molecules containing a base sequence having at least about 30%, about 35%, about 40%, about 45%, about 50%, about 55%, about 60%, about 65%, about 70%, about 75%, about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 95%, or about 99% identity with a comparison subject sequence, and, in the case of an enzyme, includes, but are not limited to, enzymes having an amino acid sequence having at least about 40%, about 45%, about 50%, about 55%, about 60%, about 65%, about 70%, about 75%, about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 95%, or about 99% identity with a comparison subject sequence, when compared in maximum matching in for example GENETYX-WIN Ver. 4.0 under the conditions described above.

A nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence obtained by modifying a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under stringent condition with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of a base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, and SEQ ID NO: 19 as set forth in the Sequence Listing is within the scope of the present invention. A nucleic acid molecule comprising a modified base sequence obtained by modifying a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under stringent conditions with a nucleic acid molecule consisting of a base sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, and SEQ ID NO: 19 as set forth in the Sequence Listing is also within the scope of the present invention. Those skilled in the art can easily select a desired sucrose phosphorylase gene.

As used herein, the term "stringent conditions" refers

to conditions under which a sequence hybridizes with a specific sequence, but not with a non-specific sequence. Selection of appropriate stringent conditions is well-known to those skilled in the art, and is described, for example, in Molecular Cloning (Sambrook, et al., supra). Specifically, the conditions mean, for example, that a polynucleotide which can be identified using the conditions under which hybridization is performed at 65°C in a solution containing 50% formamide, 5 xSSC (750 mM NaCl, 75 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5xDenhardt's solution (0.2% BSA, 0.2% Ficoll 400 and 0.2% polyvinyl pyrrolidone), 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured sheared salmon sperm DNA using a filter on which a DNA derived from a colony or a plaque has been immobilized, and a filter is washed under the condition of 65°C using a SSC (saline-sodium citrate) solution having a 0.1 to 2-fold concentration (a composition of a SSC solution having a 1-fold concentration is 150 mM sodium chloride, 15 mM sodium citrate).

20

A modified nucleic acid molecule used in the method of the present invention may be a nucleic acid molecule which was conservatively modified relative to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding a first sucrose phosphorylase. In a specific embodiment, The conservatively modified nucleic acid molecule preferably has a conservative modification other than the objective modification in the present invention. The "nucleic acid molecule which was conservatively modified relative to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding first sucrose phosphorylase" refers to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence which is the same or essentially the same as an

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amino acid sequence encoded by a base sequence encoding the first sucrose phosphorylase. The "amino acid sequence which is essentially the same as an amino acid sequence encoded by a base sequence encoding first sucrose phosphorylase "

5 refers to an amino acid sequence having essentially the same enzyme activity as that of first sucrose phosphorylase. Due to degeneracy of a genetic code, many functionally equivalent base sequences encode a prescribed amino acid sequence. For example, codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino

10 acid alanine. Therefore, at all positions where alanine is specified by a GCA codon, the codon can be changed to GCC, GCG or GCU without changing the encoded alanine. Similarly, regarding an amino acid which can be encoded by a plurality of codons, at all positions where the amino acid is specified

15 by a codon, the codon can be changed to any another codon encoding the amino acid without changing the particular amino acid coded. Such a variation in a base sequence is a "silent mutation" which is one kind of conservatively modified mutation. All base sequences in the present specification

20 which encode a polypeptide also include all possible silent alterations of the nucleic acid. Silent mutation includes "silent substitution" in which a coding nucleic acid is not changed, and the case where a nucleic acid does not originally encode an amino acid. When a certain nucleic acid encodes

25 an amino acid, silent mutation has the same meaning as that of silent substitution. In the present specification, "silent substitution" refers to substitution of a base sequence encoding a certain amino acid with another base sequence encoding the same amino acid, in a base sequence.

30 Based on the phenomenon of degeneracy in a genetic code, in the case where there are a plurality of base sequences encoding a certain amino acid (e.g. glycine), such a silent substitution is possible. Therefore, a polypeptide having

an amino acid sequence encoded by a base sequence produced by silent substitution has the same amino acid sequence as that of the original polypeptide. Thus, a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence encoded by a base sequence formed by silent substitution has the same amino acid sequence as the original polypeptide. Therefore, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can include silent substitutions at a base sequence level, in addition to modification which is aimed at by the present invention (substitution is performed so that the sucrose phosphorylase has an amino acid residue which is different from an amino acid residue of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2; and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3; or at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249), in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2). In the art, it is understood that each codon in a nucleic acid (except for AUG which is only one codon usually encoding methionine,

and TGG which is only one codon usually encoding tryptophan) can be modified in order to produce the functionally same molecule. Therefore, each silent mutation of a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide is implicitly included in each
5 described sequence. Preferably, such the alteration can be performed so that substitution of cysteine, which is an amino acid that greatly influences the conformation of a polypeptide, is avoided.

10 A base sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can be changed in conformity with a codon usage in an organism into which the sequence is introduced for expression. Codon usage reflects the usage in a gene which is highly expressed in
15 the organism. For example, when expression is intended in *Escherichia coli*, the sequence can be made to be optimal for expression in *Escherichia coli* according to the published codon usage table (e.g. Sharp, et al., Nucleic Acids Research 16, No.17, p.8207 (1988)).

20
(2.3 Making expression vectors)

An expression vector is made using a nucleic acid molecule comprising the base sequence modified as described above.
25 A method for preparing an expression vector using a particular nucleic acid sequence is well-known to those skilled in the art.

When a nucleic acid molecule is referred in the present
30 specification, a "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule which can transfer an objective base sequence into an objective cell. Examples of such vectors include a vector which can autonomously replicate in an objective cell, or

can be incorporated into a chromosome of an objective cell, and has a promoter at a position suitable for transcribing a modified base sequence. In the present specification, the vector may be a plasmid.

5

As used herein, the "expression vector" refers to a vector which can express a modified base sequence (i.e. base sequence encoding modified sucrose phosphorylase) in an objective cell. An expression vector contains, in addition to a modified base sequence, various regulation elements such as a promoter regulating expression thereof and, if necessary, factors necessary for replication in an objective cell and selection of a recombinant (e.g. origin of replication (ori), and a selectable marker such as a drug resistant gene). In an expression vector, a modified base sequence is operably linked so that it is transcribed and translated. Regulation elements include a promoter, a terminator and an enhancer. In addition, when secretion of an expressed enzyme outside a cell is intended, a base sequence encoding a secretion signal peptide is linked upstream of a modified base sequence in the correct reading frame. It is a matter well-known to those skilled in the art, that both the type of an expression vector used for introduction into a particular organism (e.g. bacterium), and the kind of a regulation element and other factors used in the expression vector, can vary depending on an objective cell.

As used herein, the "terminator" is a sequence which is situated downstream of a protein coding region, and is involved in termination of transcription upon transcription of a base sequence into an mRNA, and in the addition of a poly A sequence. It is known that the terminator influences the expression level of a gene by involving the stability

of an mRNA.

As used herein, the "promoter" refers to a region on a DNA which determines a transcription initiation site of a gene, and directly regulates the transcription frequency, and is a base sequence to which a RNA polymerase binds, thereby, initiating transcription. Since the region of a promoter is usually a region about 2 kbp or less upstream of a first exon of a putative protein coding region in many cases, when a protein coding region in a genome base sequence is predicted using a DNA analyzing software, a promoter region can be putative. A putative promoter region varies with every structural gene, and is usually upstream of a structural gene without limitation, and may be downstream of a structural gene. Preferably, a putative promoter region is present about 2 kbp or less upstream of a first exon translation initiation point.

As used herein, the "enhancer" can be used for enhancing the expression efficiency of an objective gene. Such an enhancer is well-known in the art. A plurality of enhancers can be used, but only one may be used, or may not be used at all.

As used herein, "operably linked" refers to when a desired base sequence is placed under the control of a transcription and translation regulating sequence (e.g. promoter, enhancer and the like) or a translation regulating sequence which effect expression (i.e. operation). In order that a promoter is operably linked to a gene, usually, a promoter is disposed immediately upstream of the gene, but it is not necessary that a promoter is disposed adjacent to the gene.

In order to operably link a modified nucleic acid sequence to the aforementioned regulation element, an objective sucrose phosphorylase gene should be processed in some cases. Examples include the case where the distance between a promoter and a coding region is too long, and reduction in a transcription efficiency is predicted, the case where the distance between a ribosome binding site and a translation initiation codon is not suitable, and the like. Examples of the procession means include digestion with a restriction enzyme, digestion with an exonuclease such as Bal31 and ExoIII, or introduction of site-directed mutagenesis using a single-stranded DNA such as M13 or PCR.

(2.4 Expression of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

Then, the expression vector prepared as described above is introduced into a cell, thereby, the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability is expressed.

In the present specification, "expression" of an enzyme refers to in vivo or in vitro transcription and translation of a base sequence encoding the enzyme, and production of the encoded enzyme.

A cell into which an expression vector is introduced (also referred to as a host) includes prokaryotes and eukaryotes. A cell into which an expression vector is introduced can be easily selected, taking various conditions such as ease of expression of sucrose phosphorylase, ease of culturing, growth rate, and safety into consideration. For example, when sucrose phosphorylase is used in synthesizing amylose having a high molecular weight, since

it is preferable that the sucrose phosphorylase does not contain amylase as a contaminant, it is preferable to use a cell which does not produce amylase or produce amylase only at a low level. Examples of such a cell include
5 microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. Examples of more preferable cells include mesophilic microorganisms (e.g. *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*). In the present specification, the "mesophilic microorganism" is a microorganism having a growth temperature in a normal
10 temperature environment, and particularly refers to a microorganism having an optimal growth temperature of 20 °C to 40°C. A cell may be such as a microorganism cell, or may be a plant or animal cell. Depending on a cell to be used, an enzyme of the present invention can be an enzyme
15 which has undergone post-translational processing. A plant includes, but is not limited to, for example, a dicot, and a monocot such as rice, wheat, barley and corn. A cereal such as rice has a nature of accumulating a storage protein in a seed and, using a storage protein system, the cereal
20 can be expressed so that sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention is accumulated in a seed (see Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 2002-58492 specification).

25 In the method of the present invention, the technique of introducing an expression vector into a cell may be any technique known in the art. Examples of such the technique include, for example, transformation, transduction, and transfection. Such the technique of introducing a nucleic
30 acid molecule is well-known in the art, and is conventional, and described, for example, in Ausubel F.A., et al. ed. (1988), *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley, New York, NY; Sambrook J, et al. (1987) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory*

Manual, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, and Bessatsu Jikken-igaku "Idenshidounyu & Hatsugen kaiseki jikkenhou", Yodosha, 1997.

5 When a plant cell is used as a cell, a method of re-differentiating a transformant into a tissue or a plant is well-known in the art. Examples of such a method are described in following: Rogers, et al., Methods in Enzymology 118:627-640 (1986); Tabata, et al., Plant Cell Physiol., 10 28:73-82 (1987); Shaw, Plant Molecular Biology: A Practical Approach. IRL press (1988); Shimamoto, et al., Nature 338: 274 (1989); and Maliga, et al., Methods in Plant Molecular Biology: A laboratory course. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1995). A method of transforming a woody plant is 15 described in Molecular Biology of Woody Plants (Vol. I, II) (ed. S. Mohan Jain, Subhash C. Minocha), Kluwer Academic Publishers, (2000). In addition, a method of transforming a woody plant is described in detail, for example, in Plant Cell Reports (1999) 19:106-110. Therefore, those skilled 20 in the art can re-differentiate a transformant by appropriately using the aforementioned well-known method depending on an objective transgenic plant. An objective gene is introduced in the thus obtained transgenic plant, and the introduction of the gene can be confirmed using known 25 methods such as Northern blotting, and Western blot analysis or other well-known conventional techniques.

By culturing a cell into which an expression vector has been introduced, and has acquired the ability to express 30 a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability (also referred to as transformed cell), sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability can be expressed in a cell. The condition of culturing a transformed cell is

appropriately selected depending on a kind of a host cell to be used, and a kind of an expression regulating factor in an expression vector. For example, a usual shaking culture method can be used.

5

A medium used for culturing a transformed cell is not particularly limited as long as the cell used is grown, and can express objective sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability. In a medium, in addition to a carbon source and a nitrogen source, inorganic salts such as salts of phosphoric acid, Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ and the like can be used alone, or by appropriately mixing them, if necessary. In addition, if necessary, various inorganic substances or organic substances necessary for growing a transformed cell, or expressing objective sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability may be added.

A temperature for culturing a transformed cell can be selected so as to be suitable for growing a transformed cell to be used. Usually, the temperature is 15°C to 60°C. Culturing of a transformed cell is continued for a sufficient time to express sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability.

25

When an expression vector having an inducible promoter is used, expression can be controlled by addition of an inducer, change of a culturing temperature, and adjustment of medium components. For example, when an expression vector having a lactose inducible promoter is used, expression can be induced by adding isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG).

30

(2.5 Recovery of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

5 The thus expressed sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability can be then recovered. For example, when
the expressed sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability is accumulated in a transformed cell, the
transformed cells are cultured under an appropriate condition,
then, a cell is recovered from a culture of the transformed
10 cells by centrifuging or filtering the culture. The
recovered cell is suspended in a suitable buffer, and is
crushed using, for example, ultrasound and by centrifuging
or filtering to obtain a supernatant. When the expressed
sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability is
15 accumulated in a cell, and when the expressed sucrose
phosphorylase having improved thermostability is secreted
to the outside of the transformed cells, the transformed
cells are cultured as described above, and then the culture
is centrifuged or filtered thereby separating the cells to
20 obtain a supernatant. When sucrose phosphorylase having
improved thermostability is accumulated in the transformed
cells or secreted into the outside of the transformed cells,
the resulting supernatant which contains the sucrose
phosphorylase having improved thermostability is
25 concentrated by a usual means (for example, salting-out,
solvent precipitation, ultrafiltration) to obtain a fraction
containing the sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability. This fraction is subjected to filtration,
centrifugation or desalting to obtain a crude enzyme solution.
30 Further, a crude enzyme or a purified enzyme having improved
specific activity is obtained by purifying the crude enzyme
solution by a method of appropriately combining conventional
enzyme purifying means such as lyophilization, isoelectric

focusing, ion exchange chromatography and crystallization. When an enzyme hydrolyzing an α -glucan such as α -amylase is not contained, a crude enzyme as it is can be used, for example, in preparation of an α -glucan having a high-molecular weight.

By producing sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability as described above, it becomes possible to considerably improve thermostability of natural sucrose phosphorylase. In addition, the expressed sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability can be simply purified utilizing the thermostability thereof. In brief, by heat-treating a cell extract containing sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at about 60°C, contaminating enzymes are insolubilized. By centrifuging the insolubilized substances to remove them, and performing dialysis treatment, purified sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability is obtained.

In a preferred embodiment, sucrose phosphorylase can be heated in the presence of sucrose (typically about 4% to about 30%, preferably about 8% to about 30%, more preferably about 8% to about 25%) in any purification step. The temperature of a solution in this heating step is preferably a temperature at which when this solution is heated for 30 minutes, 50% or more, more preferably 80% or more, of the activity of the sucrose phosphorylase contained in the solution before heating remains in the solution. This temperature is preferably about 50°C to about 70°C, more preferably about 55°C to about 65°C. In the case of a *S. mutant*-derived sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, for example, this temperature is preferably about 50°C to about 70°C, more preferably about 55°C to about

65°C. When heating is carried out, by taking the reaction temperature into consideration, the heating time can be set at any term as long as the activity of sucrose phosphorylase is not significantly deteriorated. The heating time is typically about 10 minutes to about 90 minutes, more preferably about 30 minutes to about 60 minutes.

(3. Sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

(3.1 Properties of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

The enzyme according to the present invention obtained by a method such as those described above has an amino acid residue which is different from an amino acid residue of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 39 in motif sequence 2; and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position

249 (D249) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2), wherein the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C before heating.

The enzymes of the present invention have an amino acid residue which is different from those of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in preferably at least 2 positions, more preferably at least 3 positions, still more preferably at least 4 positions, further more preferably at least 5 positions, even more preferably at least 6 positions, especially more preferably at least 7 positions, most preferably all of 8 positions, selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence 1; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2; and a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62), a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155), and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249), in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2). For example, an

example of the amino acid sequence having substitutions in all of the 8 positions in the sucrose phosphorylase having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, and the base sequence encoding this amino acid sequence is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21. By these substitutions, the substituted sucrose phosphorylase has improved thermostability as compared with that of the sucrose phosphorylase before substitution. The sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention may contain an amino acid sequence having not only the substitution of amino acid residues at these positions but also the deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acid to the amino acid sequence of a natural sucrose phosphorylase.

It is thought that the aforementioned 8 positions of natural sucrose phosphorylase interact with surrounding amino acids in the steric structure of sucrose phosphorylase to form a steric partial structure which destabilizes the enzyme. By changing a residue at these positions to another amino acid residue, thermostability is improved. In addition, since residues at these positions steric-structurally interact with surrounding amino acid residues, substitution of the amino acid residues has important significant effects. For example, in the case of *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, substitution of T at a position of T47 with other residues has important significant consequences. In addition, for example, in *Lactobacillus acidophilus*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, an amino acid at a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 (or T47) is N, and substitution of N with other amino acids has important significant effects. For example, if N is substituted with

T, the substituted sequence will be similar to that of the *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, and improvement in thermostability can be seen in this sequence as well.

5

In the enzyme according to the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to T47) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to T47) is most preferably serine. In another embodiment, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 14 in motif sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to T47) is particularly preferably serine or isoleucine, and most preferably isoleucine.

In the enzyme of the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1 (or the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to S62) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to S62) is most preferably proline. In another embodiment, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 29 in motif sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to S62) is particularly preferably proline, alanine or lysine, and most preferably alanine.

In the enzyme of the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 44 in motif

sequence 1 (or a position corresponding to Y77) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence
5 1 (or a position corresponding to Y77) is particularly preferably histidine or tryptophan, and most preferably histidine. In another embodiment, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 44 in motif sequence
10 1 (or a position corresponding to Y77) is particularly preferably histidine or arginine, and most preferably arginine.

In the enzyme according to the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position
15 7 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to V128) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence
20 2 (or a position corresponding to V128) is most preferably leucine. In another embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 7 in motif sequence
2 2 (or a position corresponding to V128) is particularly preferably leucine or isoleucine, and most preferably isoleucine.

25
In the enzyme according to the present invention, the amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 19 at motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to K140) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found
30 in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to K140) is particularly preferably methionine or cysteine, and most preferably

methionine. In another embodiment, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to K140) is more preferably methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, isoleucine, valine or
5 tyrosine, still more preferably methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, valine or tyrosine, further more preferably cysteine, phenylalanine, valine or tyrosine, even more preferably phenylalanine, valine or tyrosine, even more preferably valine or tyrosine, and most preferably tyrosine.

10

In the enzyme according to the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to Q144) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found
15 in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to Q144) is particularly preferably arginine or lysine, and most preferably arginine. In another embodiment, the amino acid residue in a position
20 corresponding to position 23 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to Q144) is preferably arginine, histidine, isoleucine, lysine or valine, more preferably histidine, isoleucine, lysine or valine, still more preferably histidine, isoleucine or valine, further more preferably histidine or
25 isoleucine, and most preferably histidine.

In the enzyme according to the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to N155)
30 can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue in a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2 (or a position corresponding to N155) is particularly

preferably serine or threonine, and most preferably serine.

In the enzyme according to the present invention, the amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 5 19 in motif sequence 3 (or a position corresponding to D249) can be an amino acid other than the amino acid residue found in the natural sucrose phosphorylase. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or a position corresponding to D249) is particularly 10 preferably glycine or alanine, and most preferably glycine. The amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or a position corresponding to D249) is more preferably glycine, cysteine, histidine, lysine, leucine, asparagine, proline, glutamine, arginine or serine, 15 still more preferably glycine, histidine or asparagine, further more preferably glycine or asparagine, and most preferably glycine.

In a method according to the present invention, to prepare 20 the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, amino acid substitution, addition, deletion or modification can be carried out, in addition to the objective modification in the present invention (a substitution such that the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability has a 25 different amino acid residue from the amino acid residue of the natural sucrose phosphorylase in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to position 14, a position corresponding to position 29 and a position corresponding to position 44 in 30 motif sequence 1; a position corresponding to position 7, a position corresponding to position 19, a position corresponding to position 23 and a position corresponding to position 34 in motif sequence 2; and a position

corresponding to position 19 in motif sequence 3 (or in at least one position selected from the group consisting of a position corresponding to threonine at position 47 (T47), a position corresponding to serine at position 62 (S62),
5 a position corresponding to tyrosine at position 77 (Y77), a position corresponding to valine at position 128 (V128), a position corresponding to lysine at position 140 (K140), a position corresponding to glutamine at position 144 (Q144), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 155 (N155),
10 and a position corresponding to aspartic acid at position 249 (D249), in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2).

An amino acid substitution refers to replacement of one amino acid by another amino acid. Any number of amino acids
15 in any positions can be substituted as long as the resulting sucrose phosphorylase has substantially the same enzyme activity as an enzyme activity of the natural sucrose phosphorylase. For example, preferably 1 to 30, more preferably 1 to 20, still more preferably 1 to 10, especially
20 preferably 1 to 5, and most preferably 1 to 3 substitutions are possible. This amino acid substitution may be interspersed with one residue, or substitutions of 2 or more residues may be contiguous. Particularly, when a substitution is carried out at the N terminus or C terminus,
25 since this substitution has less influence on an activity compared with substitutions at other positions, more amino acid residues than in substitution at other positions may be substituted. Substitutions at the vicinity of a position at which objective mutation are created (a position
30 corresponding to T47, a position corresponding to S62, a position corresponding to Y77, a position corresponding to V128, a position corresponding to K140, a position corresponding to Q144, a position corresponding to N155,

and a position corresponding to D249 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2) may influence thermostability, and are thus not very preferable.

5 An amino acid addition refers to insertion of one or more amino acids, for example, 1 to 30, more preferably 1 to 20, still more preferably 1 to 10, even more preferably 1 to 5, and most preferably 1 to 3 amino acids into some place in the original amino acid sequence. An amino acid
10 addition may also be interspersed with one residue, or additions of 2 or more residues may be contiguous. Particularly, when an amino acid is added at the N-terminus or C-terminus, since this addition has less influence on an activity compared with additions at other positions, more
15 amino acid residues than in addition at other positions may be added. For example, 1 to 100, more preferably 1 to 50, still more preferably 1 to 30, further more preferably 5 to 30, most preferably 5 to 10 amino acid residues may be added. Additions at the vicinity of the positions at which
20 objective mutation are created may influence thermostability, and are thus not very preferable.

 An amino acid deletion refers to deletion of one or more amino acids, for example, 1 to 30, more preferably 1 to 10,
25 especially preferably 1 to 5, and most preferably 1 to 3 amino acids from the original amino acid sequence. The amino acid deletion may also be interspersed with one residue, or deletions of 2 or more residues may be contiguous. Particularly, when a deletion is carried out at the N-terminus
30 or C-terminus, since this deletion has less influence on an activity compared with deletions at other positions, more amino acid residues than in substitution at other positions may be deleted. Deletions at the vicinity of a position at

which objective mutation are created may influence thermostability, and are thus not very preferable.

5 Examples of amino acid modification include but are not
limited to amidation, carboxylation, sulfation,
halogenation, alkylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation,
hydroxylation, and acylation (e.g. acetylation). The
sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of
the present invention may be synthesized by a peptide
10 synthesis method and, in such the case, an amino acid to
be substituted or added may be a natural amino acid, a
non-natural amino acid or an amino acid analog. A natural
amino acid is preferable.

15 The sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability of the present invention may be an enzyme
analog having the same enzyme activity as sucrose
phosphorylase. As used herein, a term "enzyme analog" refers
to an entity which is a different compound from a natural
20 enzyme, but has equivalent in at least one chemical function
or biological function to that of a natural enzyme. Therefore,
the enzyme analog includes an entity in which one or more
amino acid analogs are added or substituted relative to the
original natural enzyme. The enzyme analog has such an
25 addition or substitution, that its function (e.g. sucrose
phosphorylase activity) is substantially the same as, or
better than, the function of the original natural enzyme.
Such an enzyme analog can be prepared using techniques
well-known in the art. Therefore, the enzyme analog can be
30 a polymer containing an amino acid analog. In the present
specification, the "enzyme" includes this enzyme analog
unless otherwise indicated.

In the present specification, the "amino acid" may be a natural amino acid, a non-natural amino acid, a derivative amino acid, or an amino acid analog. A natural amino acid is preferable.

5

The term "natural amino acid" means an L-isomer of a natural amino acid. A natural amino acid is glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, methionine, threonine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, cysteine, proline, histidine, aspartic acid, asparagine, glutamic acid, glutamine, γ -carboxyglutamic acid, arginine, ornithine, and lysine. Unless otherwise is indicated, all amino acids referred in the present specification are in L form, and an embodiment using an amino acid in D form is also within the scope of the present invention.

15

The term "non-natural amino acid" means an amino acid which is not usually found in a protein in nature. Examples of the non-natural amino acid include norleucine, para-nitrophenylalanine, homophenylalanine, para-fluorophenylalanine, 3-amino-2-benzylpropionic acid, a D form or an N form of homoarginine, and D-phenylalanine.

20

The term "derivative amino acid" refers to an amino acid which is obtained by derivatizing an amino acid.

25

The term "amino acid analog" refers to a molecule which is not an amino acid, but is similar to an amino acid in physical properties and/or function. Examples of the amino acid analog include, for example, ethionine, canavanine, and 2-methylglutamine.

30

In the present specification, an amino acid can be

referred by any of the generally known three letter symbol, and one letter symbol recommended by IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. A nucleotide can be referred by a generally-accepted one letter code, similarly.

5

Sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability including modification due to substitution, addition or deletion of one or a few or more plural amino acids relative to an amino acid sequence of natural sucrose phosphorylase, in addition to the objective modification is within the scope of the present invention. Such a modification of amino acid other than objective modifications is preferably conservative modification, more preferably conservative substitution. In addition, it is considered that amino acid addition or deletion at the N-terminus or C-terminus of the natural sucrose phosphorylase has less influence on enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase than substitution, addition or deletion at other regions. Therefore, an amino acid substitution, addition or deletion at the N-terminus or C-terminus is preferable. Such a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability including substitution, addition or deletion of one or a few or more amino acid can be prepared according to the methods described in, for example, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Supplement 1-38, John Wiley & Sons (1987-1997), Nucleic Acids Research, 10, 6487 (1982), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 79, 6409 (1982), Gene, 34, 315 (1985), Nucleic Acids Research 13, 443 (1985), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 82, 488 (1985), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 81, 5662 (1984), Science, 224, 1431 (1984), PCTWO 85/00817 (1985), Nature, 316, 601 (1985).

A sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability according to the present invention can be prepared by utilizing methods well-known in the art. For example, deletion, substitution or addition of an amino acid in the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of
5 the present invention can be performed by site-directed mutagenesis which is a well-known technique. The technique of site-directed mutagenesis is well-known in the art. For example, see Nucl. Acid Research, Vol.10, pp.6487-6500
10 (1982).

In the present specification, the "substitution, addition or deletion of one or a few or more plural amino acids" or the "substitution, addition or deletion of at least
15 one amino acid", when used regarding a modification other than objective modification of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, refers to a number of substitutions, additions or deletions, to such a degree that the enzyme activity of sucrose phosphorylase is not lost, preferably,
20 the enzyme activity becomes equivalent or superior over a standard (e.g. natural sucrose phosphorylase). Those skilled in the art can easily select sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability having the desired nature. Alternatively, objective sucrose phosphorylase having
25 improved thermostability may be directly chemically synthesized. Such chemical synthesis method is well-known in the art.

The thus prepared sucrose phosphorylase having improved
30 thermostability of the present invention has preferably about 40%, more preferably about 45%, more preferably about 50%, more preferably about 55%, more preferably about 60%, more preferably about 65%, more preferably about 70%, more

preferably about 75%, more preferably about 80%, more preferably about 85%, more preferably about 90%, more preferably about 95%, and most preferably about 99% identity to the amino acid sequence of first (for example, natural)
5 sucrose phosphorylase (preferably, *Streptococcus mutans*-derived or *Streptococcus pneumoniae*-derived sucrose phosphorylase).

Upon design of the aforementioned modification, the
10 hydrophobicity index of an amino acid can be considered. Significance of a hydrophobic amino acid index upon impartation interacting biological function to a protein is generally recognized in the art (Kyte. J and Doolittle, R. F., J. Mol. Biol. 157 (1): 105-132, 1982). The hydrophobic
15 nature of an amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of a produced protein and, then, defines interaction between the protein and other molecule (e.g. enzyme, substrate, receptor, DNA, antibody, antigen and the like). An amino acid is assigned a hydrophobicity index based on
20 hydrophobicity and a nature of a charge thereof. They are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline
25 (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamic acid (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartic acid (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

It is well-known in the art to substitute a certain amino
30 acid with another amino acid having a similar hydrophobicity index, thereby, a protein still having substantially similar biological functions (e.g. protein substantially equivalent in enzyme activity) can be produced. In such an

amino acid substitution, a hydrophobicity index is preferably within ± 2 , more preferably within ± 1 , further preferably within ± 0.5 . It is understood in the art that such the substitution of an amino acid based on hydrophobicity is efficient. As described in USP No. 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity index is assigned to amino acid residues:

5 arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartic acid (+3.0 \pm 1); glutamic acid (+3.0 \pm 1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline

10 (-0.5 \pm 1); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); and tryptophan (-3.4). It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted with another amino acid which has a similar

15 hydrophilicity index, and can still provide a biological equivalent. In such the amino acid substitution, the hydrophilicity index is preferably within ± 2 , more preferably within ± 1 , and further preferably within ± 0.5 .

20 In the present invention, "conservative substitution" refers to substitution in which a hydrophilicity index or/and a hydrophobicity index are similar, as described above, between the original amino acid and an amino acid to be substituted, in amino acid substitution. Examples of

25 conservative substitution are well-known to those skilled in the art, and include, but are not limited to substitution among the following each group, for example: arginine and lysine; glutamic acid and aspartic acid; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagines; and valine, leucine,

30 and isoleucine.

(3.2 Method of assessing thermostability)

The sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention has one characteristic, in that enzyme activity of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after
5 it is heated in a 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is 20% or more of enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, before heating. Enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after
10 heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in a 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, is preferably about 20% or more, more preferably about 30% or more, more preferably about 40% or more, more preferably about 50% or more, more preferably about 55% or
15 more, more preferably about 60% or more, further preferably about 65% or more, further preferably about 70% or more, particularly preferably about 80% or more, and most preferably about 90% or more of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at
20 37°C before the heating.

Enzyme activity of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in a 20 mM
25 Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 57°C for 20 minutes is preferably about 10% or more, more preferably about 20% or more, more preferably about 30% or more, more preferably about 40% or more, more preferably about 50% or more, more preferably about 55% or more, further preferably about 60% or more,
30 even more preferably about 65% or more, even further preferably about 70% or more, particularly preferably about 80% or more, and most preferably about 90% or more of the enzyme activity at 37°C of the sucrose phosphorylase having

improved thermostability before the heating.

Enzyme activity of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in a 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 60°C for 20 minutes is preferably about 5% or more, more preferably about 10% or more, more preferably about 15% or more, more preferably about 20% or more, more preferably about 25% or more, more preferably about 30% or more, further preferably about 35% or more, even more preferably about 40% or more, even further preferably about 50% or more, particularly preferably about 60% or more, and most preferably about 70% or more of the enzyme activity at 37°C of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability before the heating.

Enzyme activity of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in a 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 65°C for 20 minutes is more preferably about 10% or more, more preferably about 20% or more, more preferably about 30% or more, more preferably about 40% or more, more preferably about 50% or more, more preferably about 55% or more, further preferably about 60% or more, even more preferably about 65% or more, even further preferably about 70% or more, particularly preferably about 80% or more, and most preferably about 90% or more of the enzyme activity at 37°C of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability before the heating. In this specification, a concentration of sucrose is calculated in weight/volume, that is,

$$(\text{sucrose weight}) \times 100 / (\text{solution volume}).$$

(3.2.1 Method of measuring sucrose phosphorylase (SP) activity)

5 The activity unit of sucrose phosphorylase can be measured by any method known in the art. For example, it can be determined by a method described in Example 1.7 described later.

(3.2.2 Method of measuring thermostability)

10

Thermostability can be measured according to the following procedures:

15 (i) 2.5 to 3.5 U/ml enzyme solution (in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0)) containing or not containing 20% sucrose is incubated at 55°C, 57°C, 60°C or 65°C for 20 minutes.

(ii) After 20 minutes, the enzyme is removed and then cooled on ice for 10 minutes.

20

(iii) The enzyme solution in (ii) is measured for its enzyme activity at 37°C according to the method of measuring SP activity. The ratio of the enzyme activity A_{after} of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 25 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 55°C for 20 minutes, to enzyme activity A_{before} of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at 37°C, before the heating, is calculated from following:
30 $(A_{\text{after}})/(A_{\text{before}}) \times 100 (\%)$. The ratio of enzyme activity A_{after} of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability after heating, to the enzyme activity A_{before} of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability before

heating is also referred to as remaining activity.

(3.3 Yield of amylose under high-temperature conditions)

Using the sucrose phosphorylase having improved
5 thermostability of the present invention, amylose can be
synthesized under high-temperature conditions. In the
present specification, the phrase "amylose can be synthesized
under high-temperature conditions" refers to that, when
10 amylose is synthesized by incubation at 50°C for 18 hours
by using 58.5 mM sucrose, 1 mM maltotetraose, 10 mM inorganic
phosphoric acid, 1 U/ml *Thermus aquaticus*-derived α -glucan
phosphorylase (prepared according to Example 2.2 below) and
1 U/ml sucrose phosphorylase having improved,
15 thermostability the yield of the amylose synthesized is 50%
or more. When amylose is synthesized under this condition,
the yield of amylose is preferably 60% or more, more preferably
70% or more, still more preferably 80% or more, and most
preferably 90% or more.

20 (3.4 Specific activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having
improved thermostability of the present invention)

The sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability of the present invention has high specific
25 activity at high temperatures (preferably 55°C). The
specific activity refers to activity per weight of sucrose
phosphorylase (U/g).

The specific activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having
30 improved thermostability of the present invention, when
reacted at 55°C for 15 minutes in 250 mM phosphate buffer
(pH 7.0) containing 5% sucrose, is preferably at least 20
U/mg, more preferably at least 30 U/mg, even more preferably

at least 40 U/mg, even more preferably at least 50 U/mg, even more preferably at least 60 U/mg, even more preferably at least 70 U/mg, even more preferably at least 80 U/mg, even more preferably at least 90 U/mg, even more preferably at least 100 U/mg, even more preferably at least 110 U/mg, even more preferably at least 120 U/mg, even more preferably at least 130 U/mg, even more preferably at least 140 U/mg, even more preferably at least 150 U/mg, especially preferably at least 160 U/mg, and most preferably at least 180 U/mg.

The SP enzyme having improved thermostability of the present invention preferably has higher specific activity at high temperatures and higher remaining activity at high temperatures compared with those of the natural SP enzyme.

(4. Method for producing α -glucan using the enzyme of the present invention)

The sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can be advantageously used in a method of producing an α -glucan. A method of producing a glucan using the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can be any method of producing an α -glucan known in the art, but it is preferable to use the present sucrose phosphorylase in a method (also referred to as SP-GP method) of reacting sucrose phosphorylase and α -glucan phosphorylase on sucrose and a primer at the same time. The SP-GP method has an advantage that a linear glucan can be produced using an inexpensive substrate.

A method of synthesizing an α -glucan of the present invention includes reacting a reaction solution containing

the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability according to the present invention, an α -glucan phosphorylase, sucrose, a primer, and inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate, to produce an α -glucan.

5

In the present specification, the " α -glucan" refers to a saccharide containing D-glucose as a constituent unit, and having at least two saccharide units or more of a saccharide unit linked with an α -1,4-glucoside bond. An α -glucan can be a linear, branched or cyclic molecule. A linear glucan has the same meaning as that of α -1,4-glucan. In a linear α -glucan, saccharide units are linked only with an α -1,4-glucoside bond. A α -glucan containing one or more α -1,6-glucoside bonds is a branched α -glucan. An α -glucan preferably contains a linear section to some extent. A linear α -glucan having no branching is more preferable.

It is preferably that an α -glucan has a small number of branches (i.e. the number of α -1,6-glucoside bonds) in some cases. In such the case, the number of branches is typically 0 to 10000, preferably 0 to 1000, more preferably 0 to 500, further preferably 0 to 100, further preferably 0 to 50, further preferably 0 to 25, further preferably 0.

In the glucan of the present invention, the ratio of the number of α -1,4-glucoside bonds relative to the number of α -1,6-glucoside bonds letting α -1,6-glucoside bond to be 1, is preferably 1 to 10000, more preferably 10 to 5000, further preferably 50 to 1000, further preferably 100 to 500.

α -1,6-glucoside bond may be distributed in an α -glucan randomly, or may be distributed uniformly. A distribution

to such an extent that a linear part of 5 or more of saccharide units is formed in an α -glucan is preferable.

5 A glucan may be constructed only of D-glucose, or may be a derivative modified to such an extent that the nature of such an α -glucan is not deteriorated. It is preferable that the α -glucan is not modified.

10 An α -glucan has a molecular weight of typically about 8×10^3 or more, preferably about 1×10^4 or more, more preferably about 5×10^4 or more, further preferably about 1×10^5 or more, further preferably about 6×10^5 or more. An α -glucan has a molecular weight of typically about 1×10^8 or less, preferably about 1×10^7 or less, more preferably about 5×10^6 or less, 15 further preferably about 1×10^6 or less.

Those skilled in the art easily understands that an α -glucan having a desired molecular weight is obtained by appropriately selecting an amount of a substrate, an amount 20 of an enzyme, a reaction time and the like used in the production method of the present invention.

The SP-GP method having excellent productivity is described in International Publication WO 02/097107 25 pamphlet.

In the production method of the present invention, for example, sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, α -glucan phosphorylase, sucrose, a primer, 30 inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate, a buffer, and a solvent dissolving it are used as main materials. Usually, these materials are all added at reaction initiation, and any material among them may be additionally added during

the reaction. In the production method of the present invention, if necessary, an enzyme selected from the group consisting of a debranching enzyme, a branching enzyme, 4- α -glucanotransferase and glycogen debranching enzyme can be used. An enzyme selected from the group consisting of:
5 a debranching enzyme, a branching enzyme, 4- α -glucantransferase and a glycogen debranching enzyme may be added to a reaction solution from beginning of the production method of the present invention, or may be added
10 to a reaction solution midway, depending upon the desired structure of α -glucan.

The amount of sucrose phosphorylase contained in a solution when the reaction is initiated is typically about
15 0.05 to 1,000 U/grams sucrose, preferably about 0.1 to 500 U/grams sucrose, more preferably about 0.5 to 100 U/grams sucrose relative to sucrose in the solution when the reaction is initiated. If the weight of sucrose phosphorylase is too large, the enzyme denatured during the reaction may be easily
20 aggregated. If the amount of sucrose phosphorylase used is too small, the yield of α -glucan may be lowered.

In the present specification, " α -glucan phosphorylase" means an enzyme having α -glucan phosphorylase activity.
25 α -glucan phosphorylase is classified into EC2.4.1.1. α -glucan phosphorylase activity refers to the activity of catalyzing a reaction making glucose-1-phosphate and a partial degradation product of α -1,4-glucan from inorganic phosphoric acid and α -1,4-glucan, or a reverse reaction
30 thereof. α -glucan phosphorylase is called phosphorylase, starch phosphorylase, glycogen phosphorylase, maltodextrin phosphorylase, and the like, in some cases. α -glucan phosphorylase can also catalyze a α -1,4-glucan synthesis

reaction which is the reverse reaction of phosphorolysis. In which direction any particular reaction progresses depend on the amount of a substrate. In vivo, since the amount of inorganic phosphoric acid is large, the reaction of α -glucan phosphorylase proceeds towards the direction of phosphorolysis. When the amount of inorganic phosphoric acid is small, the reaction proceeds towards the synthesis of α -1,4-glucan.

It seems that all known α -glucan phosphorylases need pyridoxal 5'-phosphate for activation, and share a similar catalytic mechanism. Although enzymes derived from different origins are different with respect to preference of substrate and form of regulation, all α -glucan phosphorylases belong to a large group including many α -glucan phosphorylases. This large group includes glycogen phosphorylase derived from bacteria, yeast and animals, starch phosphorylase derived from plants, and maltooligosaccharide phosphorylase derived from bacteria.

It has been reported that a minimum primer molecule for an α -glucan synthesis reaction of α -glucan phosphorylase is maltotetraose. It has been also reported that a minimum substrate effective for an α -glucan degradation reaction is maltopentaose. Generally, it had been thought that these are characteristics common to α -glucan phosphorylases. However, in recent years, it has been reported that α -glucan phosphorylase derived from *Thermus thermophilus* and α -glucan phosphorylase derived from *Thermococcus litoralis* have different substrate specificity from that of other α -glucan phosphorylases. Regarding these α -glucan phosphorylases, a minimum primer for α -glucan synthesis is maltotriose, and a minimum substrate for α -glucan degradation is

maltotetraose.

It is thought that α -glucan phosphorylase is ubiquitously present in various plants, animals and microorganisms which
5 can store starch or glycogen.

Examples of a plant producing α -glucan phosphorylase include root and tuber crops such as potatoes (also referred to as Irish potato), sweet potatoes, yam, taro, and cassava;
10 vegetables such as cabbage, and spinach; cereals such as corn, rice, wheat, barley, rye, and foxtail millet; beans such as Fava beans, peas, soybeans, adzuki beans, and mottled kidney beans; experimental plants such as *Arabidopsis thaliana*; Citrus; algae; and the like.

15 Examples of animals producing α -glucan phosphorylase include mammals such as humans, rabbits, rats and swine.

Examples of microorganisms producing α -glucan phosphorylase include *Thermus aquaticus*, *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, *E. coli* and the like
20

An organism producing α -glucan phosphorylase is not limited to the these examples. The α -glucan phosphorylase
25 may be a natural α -glucan phosphorylase or an α -glucan phosphorylase having improved thermostability which has improved its thermostability by introducing a mutation into a natural α -glucan phosphorylase.

30 It is preferable that an α -glucan phosphorylase used in the method of the present invention is derived from a plant or animal, and is more preferably derived from a plant. Generally, natural α -glucan phosphorylase derived from a

plant has the ability to synthesize amylose having a high molecular weight. However, the thermostability of these α -glucan phosphorylases is low. For this reason, they cannot catalyze reactions at high temperatures (e.g. about 60°C or higher). For this reason, when a reaction is performed at about 30°C to about 40°C, which is the optimal reaction temperature of GP derived from potato, the problem of contamination with various microbes or aging of the α -glucan arises, and α -glucan or G-1-P cannot be effectively produced.

10

An α -glucan phosphorylase can be derived from any organism producing an α -glucan phosphorylase. An α -glucan phosphorylase preferably has a certain thermostability. Higher thermostability of an α -glucan phosphorylase is more preferable. For example, it is preferable that enzyme activity of an α -glucan phosphorylase at 37°C, after heating the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability in a 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0) at 60°C for 10 minutes, is 20% or more of the enzyme activity of the α -glucan phosphorylase at 37°C before heating.

20

An α -glucan phosphorylase may be a natural α -glucan phosphorylase, or may be a α -glucan phosphorylase having improved thermostability which have a mutation introduced in a specific position to improve thermostability. Such position can be at least one position selected from the group consisting of: a position corresponding to position 4 in GP motif sequence 1L: H-A-E-F-T-P-V-F-S or a position corresponding to position 4 in GP motif sequence 1H: H-A-Q-Y-S-P-H-F-S; a position corresponding to position 4 in GP motif sequence 2: A-L-G-N-G-G-L-G; and a position corresponding to position 7 in GP motif sequence 3L: R-I-V-K-F-I-T-D-V; or a position corresponding to position

25

30

7 in GP motif sequence 3H: R-I-V-K-L-V-N-D-V (or a position corresponding to phenylalanine at position 39 (F39), a position corresponding to asparagine at position 135 (N135) and a position corresponding to threonine at position 706 (T706) in a mature amino acid sequence of natural potato type-L α -glucan phosphorylase). These specific positions in α -glucan phosphorylase can be determined by using multiple alignment in the same manner as for SP. Positions corresponding to the specific positions in the GP motif sequences can be determined by multiple alignment of GENETYX-WIN Ver. 4.0 (Genetics Co., Ltd.) under the conditions described above, or can be determined by conducting maximum matching under conditions of Matches = -1; Mismatches = 1; Gaps = 0; and *N+ = 2.

15 An amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 4 in the GP motif sequence 1L or 1H, or to F39 is preferably an aliphatic amino acid or a heterocyclic amino acid, more preferably an aliphatic amino acid, particularly preferably a branched amino acid (i.e. valine, leucine or isoleucine), specially preferably isoleucine or leucine, most preferably leucine.

25 An amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 4 in the GP motif sequence 2 or to N135 is preferably an aliphatic amino acid or a heterocyclic amino acid, more preferably alanine, cysteine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, serine, threonine, valine or tyrosine, particularly preferably cysteine, glycine, serine or valine.

30 An amino acid residue at a position corresponding to position 7 in the GP motif sequence 3L or 3H, or to T706

is preferably an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably a branched amino acid (i.e. valine, leucine or isoleucine) or a sulfur-containing amino acid (i.e. cysteine, cystine, methionine), particularly preferably cysteine, isoleucine, leucine, valine or tryptophan, particularly preferably cysteine, isoleucine, leucine or valine, most preferably isoleucine.

An α -glucan phosphorylase is preferably modified in all of these 3 positions.

An α -glucan phosphorylase is preferably derived from potato, sweet potato, Fava bean, Arabidopsis thaliana, spinach, corn, rice, wheat or a citrus, is more preferably derived from potato, sweet potato, Fava bean, Arabidopsis thaliana, spinach, corn or rice, and is most preferably derived from potato. It is preferable that an α -glucan phosphorylase is derived from a type L α -glucan phosphorylase. An α -glucan phosphorylase is preferably derived from an α -glucan phosphorylase of type L, L2 or H derived from potato, type L or H derived from sweet potato, type L or H derived from Fava bean, type L or H derived from Arabidopsis thaliana, type L derived from spinach, type L derived from corn, type L or H derived from rice, type H derived from wheat, or type H derived from a citrus, is more preferably derived from an α -glucan phosphorylase of type L or L2 derived from potato, type L derived from sweet potato, type L derived from Fava bean, type L derived from Arabidopsis thaliana, type L derived from spinach, type L derived from corn, or type L derived from rice, is more preferably derived from an α -glucan phosphorylase of type L derived from potato or type L derived from Arabidopsis thaliana, and is most preferably derived from an α -glucan phosphorylase of type L derived from potato.

An α -glucan phosphorylase has preferably improved thermostability.

5 An α -glucan phosphorylase used in the method of the present invention can be prepared for example in the following manner. Firstly, a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) producing an α -glucan phosphorylase is cultured. This microorganism may be a microorganism directly producing α -glucan phosphorylase. Alternatively, 10 a gene encoding an α -glucan phosphorylase is cloned, a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) advantageous to expression of α -glucan phosphorylase is genetically recombined with the obtained gene to produce a recombinant microorganism, and the α -glucan phosphorylase 15 may be obtained from the obtained microorganisms. Alternatively, the obtained gene is modified to contain modifications at the specific amino acid positions such as those described above, then a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) advantageous to expression 20 of α -glucan phosphorylase is genetically recombined with the modified gene to produce a recombinant microorganism, and an α -glucan phosphorylase having improved thermostability may be obtained from the obtained microorganism. For example, a method for producing a 25 recombinant potato α -glucan phosphorylase obtained by genetic recombination of *Escherichia coli* with a potato derived α -glucan phosphorylase gene is described in International Publication No. 02/097107 pamphlet.

30 A microorganism used for genetic recombination with an α -glucan phosphorylase gene can be easily selected, taking various conditions such as ease of expression of α -glucan phosphorylase, ease of culturing, growth rate, and safety

into consideration. Since it is preferable that α -glucan phosphorylase does not contain amylase as a contaminant, it is preferable to use a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) which does not produce amylase or produces amylase only at a low level in the genetic recombination. It is preferable to use mesophilic microorganisms such as *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis* in the genetic recombination for an α -glucan phosphorylase. α -Glucan phosphorylase produced by a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) which does not produce amylase or produces amylase only at a low level substantially does not contain amylase, and thus is preferably used in the method of the present invention.

The gene encoding a first (for example, natural) α -glucan phosphorylase can be modified by methods known in the art in order to change amino acid residues at a specific position contributing to thermostability. Examples of such modification methods include, for example, site-directed mutagenesis, mutagenesis using a mutagen (treatment of a subject gene with a mutagenic agent such as nitrite, ultraviolet-ray treatment), or error prone PCR.

Genetic recombination of a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) with a cloned gene can be carried out by methods well known to those skilled in the art. When the cloned gene is used, the gene is preferably operably linked with a constitutive promoter or an inducible promoter. The terms "operably linked" refers to when a promoter and a gene are linked in such a manner as to allow the gene to be regulated by the promoter. When an inducible promoter is used, culture is preferably conducted under inducible conditions. Various inducible promoters are

known to those skilled in the art.

Regarding a cloned gene, a base sequence encoding a signal peptide can be linked with the cloned gene such that α -glucan phosphorylase produced can be secreted into the outside of the microorganism. The base sequence encoding a signal peptide is known to those skilled in the art.

Those skilled in the art can suitably set conditions for culture of a microorganism (for example, bacterium, fungus and the like) to produce an α -glucan phosphorylase. Mediums suitable for culture of a microorganism, and inducing conditions suitable for each inducible promoter, are known to those skilled in the art.

15

After being cultured for a suitable term, an α -glucan phosphorylase is recovered from a culture. When a produced α -glucan phosphorylase is secreted into the outside of a microorganism, the α -glucan phosphorylase can be obtained in a supernatant by removing the microbial bodies by centrifugation. When α -glucan phosphorylase produced in a microorganism is not secreted into the outside of the microbial body, the microorganism is disrupted by treatment such as sonication, mechanical milling, and chemical disruption, to give a liquid containing disrupted cells.

25

In the method of the present invention, the liquid containing disrupted cells may be used without purification. Then, the liquid containing disrupted cells can be centrifuged, thereby removing cell debris, to give a supernatant. From the resulting supernatant, the enzyme of the present invention can be recovered by well known methods including ammonium sulfate precipitation or ethanol

30

precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. The recovered product can be purified as necessary.

In a preferred embodiment, an α -glucan phosphorylase can be heated in any stage during the purification step. The temperature of the solution in this heating step is preferably a temperature at which when this solution is heated for 30 minutes, preferably 50% or more, more preferably 80% or more, of the activity of the α -glucan phosphorylase contained in the solution before heating, remains in the solution. This temperature is preferably about 50°C to about 70°C, more preferably about 55°C to about 65°C. In the case of potato-derived type-L α -glucan phosphorylase having improved thermostability, for example, this temperature is preferably about 50°C to about 60°C. When heating is carried out, it is possible to set, by taking the reaction temperature into consideration, the heating time arbitrarily insofar as the activity of α -glucan phosphorylase is not significantly deteriorated. The heating time is typically about 10 minutes to about 90 minutes, more preferably about 30 minutes to about 60 minutes.

The amount of α -glucan phosphorylase contained in the solution when the reaction is initiated is typically about 0.05 to 1,000 U/grams sucrose, preferably about 0.1 to 500 U/grams sucrose, more preferably about 0.5 to 100 U/grams sucrose relative to sucrose in the solution when the reaction is initiated. If the weight of α -glucan phosphorylase is too large, the enzyme denatured during the reaction may be

easily aggregated. If the amount of α -glucan phosphorylase used is too small, the yield of α -glucan may be lowered.

Sucrose is a disaccharide having a molecular weight of about 342, represented by $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Sucrose is present in all plants having photosynthetic ability. Sucrose may be isolated from a plant, or may be chemically synthesized. From the viewpoint of cost, it is preferable that sucrose is isolated from a plant. Examples of a plant containing a large amount of sucrose include sugarcane and sugar beet. Sugarcane juice contains about 20% sucrose. Sugar beet juice contains about 10 to 15% sucrose. Sucrose may be provided at any purification stage from the sap or juice of a sucrose containing plant, to purified sugar.

A sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability and an α -glucan phosphorylase used in the production method of the present invention can be used in a reaction, respectively, even when immobilized whether it is a purified enzyme or a crude enzyme, and a reaction format may be a batch format or a continuous format. As a method of immobilization, a carrier binding method (e.g. covalent binding method, ion binding method, or physical adsorbing method), a crosslinking method or an inclusion method (lattice type or microcapsule type) can be used.

Examples of a primer include maltooligosaccharide, amylose, amylopectin, glycogen, dextrin, pullulan, coupling sugar, starch, and a derivative thereof.

In the present specification, inorganic phosphoric acid refers to a substance which can donate a phosphate substrate in the reaction of SP. In the present specification, a

phosphate substrate refers to a substance which is a raw material for the phosphate moiety of glucose-1-phosphate. It is thought that, in sucrose phosphorolysis which is catalyzed by sucrose phosphorylase, inorganic phosphoric acid acts as a substrate in a form of a phosphate ion. Since this substrate is conventionally called inorganic phosphoric acid in the art, this substrate is called inorganic phosphoric acid also in the preset specification. Inorganic phosphoric acid includes phosphoric acid and an inorganic salt of phosphoric acid. Usually, inorganic phosphoric acid is used in water containing a cation such as an alkali metal ion. In this case, since phosphoric acid, a phosphate salt and a phosphate ion are in an equilibrium state, it is not possible to discriminate between phosphoric acid and a phosphate salt. Therefore, for convenience, phosphoric acid and a phosphate salt are collectively called inorganic phosphoric acid. In the present invention, inorganic phosphoric acid is preferably any metal salt of phosphoric acid, more preferably an alkali metal salt of phosphoric acid. Preferable specific examples of inorganic phosphoric acid include sodium dihydrogen phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, trisodium phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate, tripotassium phosphate, phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4), ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and diammonium hydrogen phosphate.

Only one kind of, or a plurality of kinds of inorganic phosphoric acids may be contained in a SP-GP reaction system at reaction initiation.

Inorganic phosphoric acid can be provided, for example, by degrading a phosphoric acid condensate such as polyphosphoric acid (e.g. pyrophosphoric acid,

triphosphoric acid and tetraphosphoric acid) or a salt thereof, by a physical, chemical or enzymatic reaction, and adding this to a reaction solution.

5 In the present specification, glucose-1-phosphate refers to glucose-1-phosphoric acid ($C_6H_{13}O_9P$) and a salt thereof. Glucose-1-phosphate is preferably any metal salt of glucose-1-phosphoric acid ($C_6H_{13}O_9P$) in a narrow sense, more preferably any alkali metal salt of glucose-1-phosphoric
10 acid ($C_6H_{13}O_9P$). Preferable specific examples of glucose-1-phosphate include disodium glucose-1-phosphate, dipotassium glucose-1-phosphate, and glucose-1-phosphoric acid ($C_6H_{13}O_9P$). In the present specification, glucose-1-phosphate whose chemical formula is not drawn in
15 a parenthesis indicates glucose-1-phosphate in a wide sense, that is, glucose-1-phosphoric acid ($C_6H_{13}O_9P$) in a narrow sense and a salt thereof.

 Only one kind of, or a plurality of kinds of
20 glucose-1-phosphates may be contained in a SP-GP reaction system, at reaction initiation.

 In the method for producing an α -glucan according to the present invention, when a branch is generated in the
25 product, such as when a starting material containing α -1,6-glucoside bond is used, a debranching enzyme can be used, if necessary.

 A debranching enzyme which can be used in the present
30 invention is an enzyme which can cut an α -1,6-glucoside bond. A debranching enzyme is classified into two of isoamylase (EC 3.2.1.68) which acts well on both of amylopectin and glycogen, and α -dextrin endo-1,6- α -glucosidase (also

referred to as pullulanase) (EC3.2.1.41) which acts on amylopectin, glycogen and pullulan.

5 A debranching enzyme is present in microorganisms, bacteria, and plants. Examples of a microorganism producing a debranching enzyme include *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Chlamydomonas* sp. Examples of a bacterium producing a debranching enzyme include *Bacillus brevis*, *Bacillus acidopullulyticus*, *Bacillus macerans*, *Bacillus*
10 *stearothermophilus*, *Bacillus circulans*, *Thermus aquaticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Thermoactinomyces thalpophilus*, *Thermoanaerobacter ethanolicus*, and *Pseudomonas amyloclavata*. Examples of a plant producing a debranching enzyme include potato, sweet potato, corn, rice, wheat,
15 barley, oat, and sugar beet. An organism producing a debranching enzyme is not limited to the above examples.

In the method according to the invention, when it is desired to generate a branch in the product, a branching
20 enzyme can be used, if necessary.

A branching enzyme which can be used in the present invention is an enzyme which can transfer a part of an α -1,4-glucan chain to position 6 of a certain glucose residue
25 in this α -1,4-glucan chain to make a branch. A branching enzyme is also called a 1,4- α -glucan branching enzyme, a branch making enzyme or a Q enzyme.

A branching enzyme is present in a microorganism, an
30 animal, and a plant. Examples of a microorganism producing a branching enzyme include *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus caldolyticus*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus*

coagulans, *Bacillus caldovelox*, *Bacillus thermocatenulatus*,
Bacillus smithii, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus brevis*,
Alkalophillic Bacillus sp., *Streptomyces coelicolor*,
5 *Aquifex aeolicus*, *Synechosystis sp.*, *E. coli*, *Agrobacterium*
tumefaciens, *Thermus aquaticus*, *Rhodothermus obamensis*,
Neurospora crassa, and yeast. Examples of an animal
producing a branching enzyme include mammals such as human,
rabbit, rat, and pig. Examples of plants producing a
10 branching enzyme include algae; tuber and root crops such
as potatoes, sweet potato, yam, and cassava; vegetables such
as spinach; cereals such as corn, rice, wheat, barley, rye,
and foxtail millet; and beans such as peas, soybeans, adzuki
beans, and mottled kidney beans. An organism producing a
branching enzyme is not limited to the above examples.

15

In the method according to the invention, when a cyclic
structure is generated in the product,
4- α -glucanotransferase can be used, if necessary.

20

4- α -glucanotransferase which can be used in the present
invention is also called a disproportionating enzyme, a
D-enzyme, or amylomaltase, and is an enzyme which can catalyze
a sugar transferring reaction (disproportionating reaction)
of maltooligosaccharide. 4- α -glucanotransferase is an
25 enzyme which transfers a glucosyl group, or a maltosyl or
maltooligosyl unit from a non-reducing terminal of a donor
molecule to a non-reducing terminal of an acceptor molecule.
Therefore, an enzyme reaction leads to disproportion of a
polymerization degree of maltooligosaccharide which was
30 first given. When a donor molecule and an acceptor molecule
are the same, an intramolecular transfer is caused and, as
a result, a product having a cyclic structure is obtained.

4- α -glucanotransferase is present in microorganisms and plants. Examples of a microorganism producing 4- α -glucanotransferase include *Aquifex aeolicus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Clostridium butylicum*,
5 *Deinococcus radiodurans*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Thermococcus litralis*, *Thermotoga maritima*, *Thermotoga neapolitana*, *Chlamydia psittaci*, *Pyrococcus* sp., *Dictyoglomus thermophilum*, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Synechosystis* sp., *E. coli*, and *Thermus aquaticus*.
10 Examples of plants producing 4- α -glucanotransferase include tuber and root crops such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, yam, and cassava; cereals such as corn, rice, and wheat; and beans such as peas and soybeans. An organism producing 4- α -glucanotransferase is not limited
15 to the above examples.

In the method of the present invention, when a cyclic structure is generated in a product, a glycogen debranching enzyme can be used, if necessary.
20

A glycogen debranching enzyme which can be used in the present invention is an enzyme having two kinds of activities, α -1,6-glucosidase activity and 4- α -glucanotransferase activity. Due to 4- α -glucanotransferase activity possessed
25 by a glycogen debranching enzyme, a product having a cyclic structure is obtained.

A glycogen debranching enzyme is present in microorganisms and animals. Examples of a microorganism
30 producing a glycogen debranching enzyme include yeast. Examples of animals producing a glycogen debranching enzyme include mammals such as human, rabbit, rat, and pig. An organism producing a glycogen debranching enzyme is not

limited to the above examples.

A solvent used in the production method of the present invention can be any solvent as far as it is a solvent which
5 does not deteriorate the enzyme activity of sucrose phosphorylase and α -glucan phosphorylase.

As far as a reaction producing a α -glucan can proceed, it is not necessary that a solvent completely dissolves
10 materials used in the production method according to the present invention. For example, when an enzyme is carried on a solid carrier, it is not necessary that an enzyme is dissolved in a solvent. Further, it is not necessary that
15 all of reaction materials such as sucrose are dissolved, and it is enough that a part of materials, to such an extent that a reaction can proceed, is dissolved.

A representative solvent is water. A solvent may be water in a cell lysate, accompanying sucrose phosphorylase or
20 α -glucan phosphorylase upon the preparation of sucrose phosphorylase or α -glucan phosphorylase.

Any other substance may be contained in a solution containing a sucrose phosphorylase, an α -glucan
25 phosphorylase, sucrose, a primer, and inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate, as long as interaction between the sucrose phosphorylase and sucrose, and interaction between the α -glucan phosphorylase and the primer are not hampered. Examples of such a substance include a buffer,
30 a component of a microorganism producing sucrose phosphorylase (e.g. bacterium, fungus), a component of a microorganism producing α -glucan phosphorylase (e.g. bacterium, fungus), salts, and a medium component.

Amounts of these materials to be used are the known, and can be appropriately selected by those skilled in the art.

5

In the production method according to the present invention, firstly, a reaction solution is prepared. A reaction solution can be prepared, for example, by adding a sucrose phosphorylase, an α -glucan phosphorylase, solid
10 sucrose, a primer, and inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate to a suitable solvent. Alternatively, a reaction solution may be prepared by mixing solutions each containing a sucrose phosphorylase, an α -glucan phosphorylase, sucrose, a primer, or inorganic phosphoric
15 acid or glucose-1-phosphate. Alternatively, a reaction solution may be prepared by mixing other solid components into a solution containing some components amongst a sucrose phosphorylase, an α -glucan phosphorylase, sucrose, a primer, and inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate. Any
20 buffer may be added to this reaction solution, if necessary, for the purpose of adjusting a pH as long as it does not inhibit an enzyme reaction. To this reaction solution may be added an enzyme selected from the group consisting of: a debranching enzyme, a branching enzyme,
25 4- α -glucanotransferase and a glycogen debranching enzyme, if necessary.

A reaction solution is then heated, if necessary, by the methods known in the art, to react it. A reaction
30 temperature can be any temperature as long as the effect of the invention is obtained. When a sucrose concentration in a reaction solution at reaction initiation is about 5% to about 100%, a reaction temperature can be typically a

temperature of about 40°C to about 70 °C. It is preferable that the temperature of a solution in this reaction step is such a temperature that activity (activities) which is about 50% or more, more preferably about 80% or more of activity of at least one of, preferably activities of both of sucrose phosphorylase and α -glucan phosphorylase contained in this solution before a reaction remain(s) after a predetermined reaction time. This temperature is preferably about 50°C to about 70 °C, more preferably about 55°C to about 70 °C, further preferably about 55°C to about 65 °C.

The reaction time can be selected taking the reaction temperature, the molecular weight of α -glucan produced by the reaction, and the remaining activity of the enzymes into consideration . The reaction time is typically about 1 hour to about 100 hours, more preferably about 1 hour to about 72 hours, more preferably about 2 hours to about 36 hours, most preferably about 2 hours to about 24 hours.

In this manner, a solution containing α -glucan is produced.

As an SP having improved thermostability of the present invention, an SP is preferred which, when the reaction is carried out using the SP at 55°C under the same conditions as in Example 4, gives a higher amylose yield than those by the natural SP. In this case, the amylose yield is preferably 5% or more, more preferably 10% or more, still more preferably 20% or more, most preferably 30% or more. An SP having improved thermostability which meets this condition can be selected by carrying out a reaction under the same conditions as in Example 4 to determine the amylose yield.

(5. Method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate using an enzyme of the present invention)

5 A sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention can also be used advantageously in a method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate. A method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate using a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present
10 invention can be any method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate which is known in the art.

 The method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate in the present invention comprises reacting a reaction solution
15 containing the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention, sucrose and inorganic phosphoric acid to produce glucose-1-phosphate.

 The definition of sucrose and inorganic acid used in
20 the method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate according to the present invention is the same as in the above item 4.

 The amount of the materials used in the method of
25 synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate is known and can be suitably selected by those skilled in the art.

 In the method of synthesizing glucose-1-phosphate according to the present invention, firstly, a reaction
30 solution is prepared. A reaction solution can be prepared, for example, by adding a sucrose phosphorylase, sucrose and inorganic phosphoric acid to a suitable solvent. Alternatively, a reaction solution may be prepared by mixing

solutions each containing a sucrose phosphorylase, sucrose or inorganic phosphoric acid. Alternatively, a reaction solution may be prepared by mixing other solid components into a solution containing some components amongst a sucrose phosphorylase, sucrose, a primer, and inorganic phosphoric acid. Any buffer may be added to this reaction solution, if necessary, for the purpose of adjusting a pH as long as it does not inhibit an enzyme reaction.

A reaction solution is then heated, if necessary, by the methods known in the art, to react it. A reaction temperature can be any temperature as long as the effect of the invention is obtained. It is preferable that the temperature of a solution in this reaction step is such a temperature that activity which is about 50% or more, preferably about 80% or more of activity of sucrose phosphorylase contained in this solution before a reaction remain(s) after a predetermined reaction time. This temperature is preferably about 50°C to 70 °C, more preferably about 55°C to 70 °C, and further more preferably about 55°C to 65 °C.

A reaction time can be set to be any time, in view of the reaction temperature and the remaining activity of an enzyme. A reaction time is representatively about 1 hour to about 100 hours, more preferably about 1 hour to about 72 hours, further more preferably about 2 hours to about 36 hours, most preferably about 2 hours to about 24 hours.

In this manner, a solution containing glucose-1-phosphate is produced.

As an SP having improved thermostability of the present

invention, an SP is preferred which, when the reaction is carried out using the SP at 55°C under the same conditions as in Example 5, gives a higher glucose-1-phosphate yield than those by the natural SP. In this case, the glucose-1-phosphate yield is preferably 5% or more, more preferably 10% or more, still more preferably 20% or more, further more preferably 30% or more, even more preferably 40% or more, even more preferably 50% or more, even more preferably 60% or more, especially preferably 70% or more, and most preferably 80%. An SP having improved thermostability which meets this condition can be selected by carrying out a reaction under the same conditions as in Example 5 to determine the glucose-1-phosphate yield.

(6. Other production methods using an enzyme according to the present invention)

A sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability according to the present invention can be used in any production methods known in the art using sucrose phosphorylase, in addition to the aforementioned production methods. Such a method is for example a method of synthesizing a glucose polymer. This method comprises reacting a reaction solution containing a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention; a second phosphorylase using α -glucose-1-phosphate as a substrate; sucrose; a primer; and inorganic phosphoric acid or glucose-1-phosphate to produce a glucose polymer. In the present specification, the "glucose polymer" refers to a polymer partially containing glucose residues. Examples of the glucose polymer include glucan (for example, α -glucan and β -1,3-glucan), cellobiose, celooligosaccharide,

laminaribiose, laminarioligosaccharide, and trehalose. In the case where the glucose polymer is α -glucan, the production method is as described in the above item "4. Method for producing α -glucan using enzyme of the present invention".

5

Examples of production methods for a glucose polymer other than α -glucan include the following: for example, production of cellobiose and celooligosaccharide by a combination of cellobiose phosphorylase and celloextrin phosphorylase (see "A production method for cellobiose" in Japanese Patent No. 2815023); production of laminaribiose and laminarioligosaccharide by a combination of laminaribiose phosphorylase and laminaridextrin phosphorylase (see "A production method for laminarioligosaccharide" in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 6-343484); production of β -1,3-glucan by combination with β -1,3-glucan phosphorylase (see "A production method for laminarioligosaccharide" in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 6-343484); and production of trehalose by combination with trehalose phosphorylase (see "A production Method for trehalose" in JP-A 7-327691). These methods can be used. Utilization of a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention to these production methods can be easily carried out by those skilled in the art. If a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention is used in these production methods, the reaction can be carried out at higher temperatures than conventional, thus improving the yield of the product.

30

(7. Use of α -glucan obtained by a production method according to the present invention)

An α -glucan obtained by the production method according to the present invention can be used in uses known in the art regarding a glucan. Among an α -glucan, particularly, with regard to insoluble amylose, the same function as that of dietary fiber is predicted, and utilization in a health food can be expected. Further, since amylose has the characteristic of being capable of including, for example, iodine or fatty acids in a molecule, use in the field of medicaments, cosmetics or sanitary products is expected. Amylose can be utilized as a raw material for producing cyclodextrin and cycloamylose having the same inclusion ability as that of amylose. Further, a film containing amylose has a tensile strength comparable to that of a general-use plastic, and is very promising as a material for a biodegradable plastic. High-molecular-weight amyloses are also suitable for chiral fractionation. In this manner, many uses are expected in amylose.

(8. Use of glucose-1-phosphate obtained by synthesis method according to the present invention)

Glucose-1-phosphate obtained by the synthesis method according to the present invention can be used in uses known in the art regarding glucose-1-phosphate. Glucose-1-phosphate is utilized, for example, as a medical antibacterial agent, an anti-tumor agent (a platinum complex), a drug to treat heart disease (an amine salt), a substrate for synthesizing a glucan (for example, α -1,4-glucan or β -1,3-glucan), a substrate for synthesizing a cellobiose, a substrate for synthesizing a celooligosaccharide, a substrate for synthesizing a laminaribiose, a substrate for synthesizing a laminarioligosaccharide, and a substrate for synthesizing a trehalose.

5 The present invention will be explained below based on Examples, but the following Examples are provided only for the purpose of exemplification. Therefore, the scope of the present invention is not limited by the aforementioned Detailed Description of the Invention and the following Examples, but is limited only by claims.

10 Examples

 (1. Measurement method and calculation method)

 Respective substances in the present invention were measured using the following measurement methods.

15 (1.1 Quantitation of glucose)

 Glucose was quantitated using a commercially available measuring kit. Glucose is measured using a glucose AR-II color developing reagent (manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.).

 (1.2 Quantitation of fructose)

25 Fructose was quantitated using a commercially available measuring kit. Fructose is measured using F-kit, D-glucose/D-fructose (manufacture by Roche).

 (1.3 Quantitation of glucose-1-phosphate)

30 Glucose-1-phosphate was quantitated by the following method. To 300 μ l of a measuring reagent (200 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.0), 3 mM NADP, 15 mM magnesium chloride, 3 mM EDTA,

15 μ M glucose-1,6-diphosphate, 6 μ g/ml phosphoglucomutase, 6 μ g/ml glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) is added 600 μ l of a solution containing properly diluted glucose-1-phosphate, this is stirred, and the resulting
5 reaction mixture is reacted at 30°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, absorbance at 340nm is measured using a spectrophotometer. Absorbance is measured similarly using sodium glucose-1-phosphate having a known concentration, to produce a standard curve. An absorbance obtained for a
10 sample is fitted to this standard curve to obtain a glucose-1-phosphate concentration in a sample. Usually, activity of producing one μ mol glucose-1-phosphate for 1 minute is defined as one unit. In this quantitation method, only glucose-1-phosphate is quantitated, and an amount of
15 inorganic phosphoric acid is not quantitated.

(1.4 Quantitation of inorganic phosphoric acid)

Inorganic phosphoric acid was obtained as phosphate ions
20 by the following method. Into a solution (200 μ l) containing inorganic phosphoric acid is mixed 800 μ l of a molybdenum reagent (15 mM ammonium molybdate, 100 mM zinc acetate), subsequently, 200 μ l of 568 mM ascorbic acid (pH 5.0) is added, this is stirred, and the resulting reaction mixture
25 is reacted at 30°C for 30 minutes. Thereafter, absorbance at 850nm is measured using a spectrophotometer. Absorbance is measured similarly using inorganic phosphoric acid having the known concentration, to produce a standard curve. An absorbance obtained for a sample is fitted to this standard
30 curve, to obtain a measure of the inorganic phosphoric acid in a sample. In this quantitation method, the amount of inorganic phosphoric acid is quantitated, and the amount of a glucose-1-phosphate is not quantitated.

(1.5 Method of calculating yield of glucan)

When a glucan is synthesized by the SP-GP method, the yield of a glucan (for example, an amylose) produced using inorganic phosphoric acid as a starting material is obtained from the amounts of glucose, fructose and glucose-1-phosphate in the solution after reaction termination, according to the following equation:

10

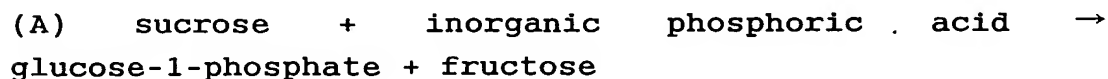
$$\text{Glucan (mM glucose equivalent)} \\ = (\text{fructose (mM)} - (\text{glucose-1-phosphate (mM)}) - (\text{glucose (mM)})$$

15

This equation is based on the following principle.

In the production method of the present invention, firstly, a reaction (A) according to the following equation can occur.

20



25

This reaction is catalyzed by sucrose phosphorylase. In this reaction, sucrose and inorganic phosphoric acid are reacted to produce the same molar amounts of glucose-1-phosphate and fructose. Since the resulting fructose reacts with other substance no longer, a molar amount of produced glucose-1-phosphate is known by measuring a molar amount of fructose.

30

Sucrose phosphorylase can catalyze hydrolysis of sucrose of the following reaction (B) as a side reaction in addition to the aforementioned reaction (A).

(B) Sucrose \rightarrow glucose + fructose

5 An amount of glucose incorporated into a glucan is calculated as follows.

Amount of glucose incorporated into a glucan
 =(amount of glucose-1-phosphate produced by reaction
 (A))-(amount of unreacted glucose-1-phosphate)
 10 =(amount of fructose produced by reaction (A))-(amount of
 unreacted glucose-1-phosphate)

15 In view of the fructose produced by a reaction (B), the
 amount of fructose produced by a reaction (A) is calculated
 as follows:

(Amount of fructose produced by reaction (A))
 =(amount of fructose after reaction termination)-(amount
 of glucose after reaction termination)

20

Therefore, a yield of a glucan is obtained by the following
 equation.

(Glucan (mM glucose equivalent))
 25 =(fructose (mM))-(glucose-1-phosphate (mM))-(glucose (mM))

30 A yield of a glucan produced using glucose-1-phosphate
 as a starting material is obtained by the following equation
 from an amount of initial glucose-1-phosphate, as well as
 amounts of glucose, fructose and glucose-1-phosphate in a
 solution after reaction termination.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Glucan (mM glucose equivalent)}) \\ & = (\text{initial glucose-1-phosphate (mM)}) + (\text{fructose (mM)}) \\ & \quad - (\text{glucose (mM)}) - (\text{glucose-1-phosphate after reaction (mM)}) \end{aligned}$$

5

This equation is based on the following principle.

In a reaction solution, in addition to initial glucose-1-phosphate, glucose-1-phosphate is produced by a reaction (A). That is, initial glucose-1-phosphate and produced glucose-1-phosphate can be used in glucan synthesis. By subtracting the amount of glucose-1-phosphate remaining in a reaction solution after reaction termination, from the amount of glucose-1-phosphate which can be used in glucan synthesis, the amount of glucose-1-phosphate used in a reaction, that is, an amount of glucose incorporated into a glucan can be calculated. Therefore, an amount of glucose incorporated into a glucan can be obtained by the aforementioned equation. This equation can be also applied when inorganic phosphoric acid and glucose-1-phosphate are used together as a starting material in a SP-GP-reaction system.

(1.6 Yield of glucan)

25

A yield of a glucan when produced using inorganic phosphoric acid as a starting material is obtained by the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Glucan yield (\%)}) \\ & = (\text{glucan (mM glucose equivalent)}) / (\text{initial sucrose (mM)}) \\ & \quad \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

30

A yield of a glucan when produced using glucose-1-phosphate as a starting material is obtained by the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(Glucan yield (\%))} \\ & = \{(\text{initial glucose-1-phosphate (mM)}) + (\text{fructose (mM)}) - (\text{glucose (mM)} - (\text{glucose-1-phosphate after reaction (mM)}))\} / \{(\text{initial sucrose (mM)}) + (\text{initial glucose-1-phosphate (mM)})\} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

10

This equation can be also applied when inorganic phosphoric acid and glucose-1-phosphate are used together as a starting material in a SP-GP reaction system.

15 (1.7 Method of measuring sucrose phosphorylase activity)

The units of activity of sucrose phosphorylase are obtained for example by the following method.

20 25 μ l of 10% sucrose is mixed with 20 μ l of 500 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0). To this mixture, 5 μ l of a properly diluted enzyme solution from which insoluble proteins were removed is added, this is stirred to give a reaction system. This reaction system is reacted at 37°C for 20 minutes and then
25 heated at 100°C for 5 minutes to terminate the reaction. Thereafter, glucose-1-phosphate in the solution after the reaction is quantitated. Usually, the amount of the enzyme that forms 1 μ mol glucose-1-phosphate per minute is defined as 1 Unit.

30

(1.8 Method of measuring phosphatase activity)

The units of activity of phosphatase are obtained for

example by the following method. A reaction solution which contains 100 μ l of enzyme solution properly diluted with 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.0) and 100 μ l of 50 mM aqueous glucose-1-phosphate solution, is kept at 37°C for 60 minutes, and then free inorganic phosphoric acid generated from glucose-1-phosphate in the reaction solution is quantitated to determine the activity of phosphatase. The amount of the enzyme that forms 1 μ mol inorganic phosphoric acid per minute was defined to be 1 Unit.

(1.9 Method of measuring amylase activity)

The units of activity of amylase are obtained for example by the following method. A reaction solution which contains 25 μ l of enzyme solution properly diluted with 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.0) and 25 μ l of 0.5% aqueous amylose solution (weight-average molecular weight of about 70,000, manufactured by Ajinoki Co., Ltd.) is kept at 37°C for 60 minutes, then 1 ml aqueous iodine solution (0.1% potassium iodide, 0.01% iodine) is added, and the reaction solution is measured for absorbance at 660 nm. The amount of the enzyme that reduces absorbance at 660 nm by 10% per minute was defined to be 1 Unit.

(2. Method of preparing the enzymes)

Each enzyme used in the Examples of the present invention was prepared by the following methods.

(2.1 Preparation of sucrose phosphorylase)

The objective sucrose phosphorylase gene, together with selectable marker genes Amp^r and Tet^r, was integrated into

pKK388-1 to give plasmid pKK388-SMSP. In this plasmid, the sucrose phosphorylase gene was operably linked under the control of isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG)-inducible promoter. This plasmid was introduced
5 into *Escherichia coli* TG-1 (manufactured by STRATAGENE) by a competent cell method. This *Escherichia coli* was plated on an antibiotic ampicillin-containing LB medium (1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, 50 μ g/ml ampicillin, 1.5% agar) plate, and then cultured overnight at 37°C. The *Escherichia coli* that had grown on this plate was selected to give
10 *Escherichia coli* into which the sucrose phosphorylase gene had been introduced. By analyzing the sequence of the introduced gene, it was confirmed that the resulting *Escherichia coli* contains the sucrose phosphorylase gene.
15 In addition, by activity measurement, it was confirmed that the resulting *Escherichia coli* expresses sucrose phosphorylase.

The resulting *Escherichia coli* was cultured in 5 ml LB
20 liquid medium (1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, 50 μ g/ml ampicillin) for 18 hours, and the whole culture was inoculated to 1 L of additional LB liquid medium and cultured under shaking at 120 rpm at 37°C for 6 to 7 hours. Thereafter, IPTG was added to a concentration of 0.04 mM to this medium,
25 and then the *Escherichia coli* was cultured under shaking at 30°C for additional 18 hours to express sucrose phosphorylase, and the culture was centrifuged at 5,000 rpm for 5 minutes to collect the *Escherichia coli* cells. The resulting *Escherichia coli* cells were suspended in 50 ml
30 of 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.0) and then disrupted by sonication to give 50 ml of liquid containing disrupted microbial cells. Then, sucrose was added to the liquid containing disrupted cells to give a liquid containing

disrupted cells containing 20% sucrose. This liquid containing disrupted cells was heated for 20 minutes in a water bath at 55°C. After heating, the liquid was centrifuged at 8,500 rpm for 20 minutes by a centrifuge (AVANTI J-25I, 5 manufactured by BECKMANN) thereby removing insoluble proteins, to give a supernatant.

The resulting supernatant was loaded to pre-equilibrated anion-exchange resin Q-Sepharose (Amersham Pharmacia) to 10 allow sucrose phosphorylase to be adsorbed onto the resin. The resin was washed with a buffer containing 100 mM sodium chloride to remove impurities. Then, the sucrose phosphorylase was eluted with a buffer containing 300 mM sodium chloride, to give an enzyme solution of sucrose 15 phosphorylase having improved thermostability. Then, the enzyme solution of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability which contains 1.5 M ammonium sulfate was applied and adsorbed onto pre-equilibrated Phenyl-TOYOPEARL resin (manufactured by Tosoh Corporation). The resin was 20 washed with a buffer containing 1.05 M ammonium sulfate to remove impurities. Subsequently, the sucrose phosphorylase was eluted with a buffer containing 0.75 M ammonium sulfate to give purified sucrose phosphorylase. The sucrose phosphorylase-containing solution in this stage can be used 25 in the present invention, but when further purification is necessary, fractionation with gel filtration chromatography on Sephacryl S-200HR (manufactured by Amersham Pharmacia) and the like can be carried out to give a purified enzyme solution.

30

About 1 µg of the resulting purified sucrose phosphorylase enzyme solution was subjected to SDS-PAGE (SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis). As a result, any

purified sucrose phosphorylase enzyme solution indicated a single band at a position corresponding to a molecular weight of about 55,000, and no band was observed in any other place. It was thus revealed that the sucrose phosphorylase was purified to homogeneity.

(2.2 Method of preparing recombinant *Thermus aquaticus* α -glucan phosphorylase)

10 *Thermus aquaticus* α -glucan phosphorylase gene (J. Appl. Glycosci., 48(1) (2001) 71), together with selectable marker genes Amp^r and Tet^r, was integrated into pKK388-1 (manufactured by CLONTECH) to give plasmid pKK388-GP. In this plasmid, the α -glucan phosphorylase gene was operably
15 linked under the control of isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG)-inducible promoter. This plasmid was introduced into *Escherichia coli* MC1061 (manufactured by Pharmacia) by a competent cell method. This *Escherichia coli* was plated on an antibiotic
20 ampicillin-containing LB medium (1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, 50 μ g/ml ampicillin, 1.5% agar) plate, and then cultured overnight at 37°C. The *Escherichia coli* that had grown on this plate was selected to give *Escherichia coli* into which the α -glucan phosphorylase gene had been
25 introduced. By analyzing the sequence of the introduced gene, it was confirmed that the resulting *Escherichia coli* contains the α -glucan phosphorylase gene. In addition, by activity measurement, it was confirmed that the resulting *Escherichia coli* expresses α -glucan phosphorylase.

30

The resulting *Escherichia coli* was cultured in 5 ml LB liquid medium (1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, 50 μ g/ml ampicillin) for 18 hours, and the whole culture was

inoculated to 1 L of additional LB liquid medium and cultured under shaking at 120 rpm at 37°C for 4 to 5 hours. Thereafter, IPTG was added to a concentration of 0.01 mM to this medium, and then the *Escherichia coli* was cultured under shaking
5 at 37°C for an additional 20 hours. Then, the culture was centrifuged at 5,000 rpm for 5 minutes to collect the *Escherichia coli* cells. The obtained *Escherichia coli* cells were suspended in 50 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.0) and then disrupted by sonication to give 50 ml of liquid
10 containing disrupted microbial cells.

Then, the liquid containing disrupted cells was heated at 70°C for 30 minutes. After heating, this liquid containing disrupted cells was centrifuged at 8,500 rpm for 20 minutes
15 thereby removing insoluble proteins and the like, to give a supernatant. The resulting supernatant was used as a recombinant *Thermus aquaticus* α -glucan phosphorylase solution.

20 (Example 1: Preparation, screening and sequencing of a gene of a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

Briefly, a random mutation was introduced into a *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase gene, and the randomly mutated gene was introduced into *Escherichia coli* to express a randomly mutated sucrose phosphorylase,
25 and selected a *Escherichia coli* which expresses, among the expressed sucrose phosphorylases, a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability which has glucan synthesizing ability, after heating at 52.5°C for 15 minutes,
30 and from this *Escherichia coli*, a gene of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability was isolated and its sequence was determined.

The details are as follows.

5 Firstly, a random mutation was introduced into the natural *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase gene set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1 by error-prone PCR method known to those skilled in the art to give a randomly mutated SP gene. Under this condition, generally, 1 to 2 random mutations are introduced into one sucrose phosphorylase gene. The randomly mutated SP gene, together with selectable marker genes Amp^r and Tet^r, was integrated into pKK388-1 to give
10 plasmid library pKK388-SMSP. In this plasmid library, the sucrose phosphorylase gene was operably linked under the control of isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG)-inducible promoter.

15

This plasmid library was introduced into *Escherichia coli* TG-1 by a competent cell method. This *Escherichia coli* was plated on an antibiotic ampicillin-containing LB medium (1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, 50 μ g/ml ampicillin, 1.5% agar) plate, and then cultured overnight at 37°C. The
20 *Escherichia coli* that had grown on this plate was selected to give about 100,000 *Escherichia coli* into which the sucrose phosphorylase gene had been introduced.

25

Each of these *Escherichia coli* was inoculated into separate 150 μ l terrific broth liquid medium (manufactured by GIBCO BRL) containing 50 μ g/ml ampicillin, followed by stationary culture at 37°C for 18 hours. Thereafter, 150 μ l of lyzing solution (10 mg/ml egg white lysozyme, 1 U/ml deoxyribonuclease, 200 mM magnesium chloride, 0.5% Triton X-100) was added to the culture and then frozen at -80°C for
30 1 hour and then thawed at 37°C for 1 hour to give a microbial cell extract. The resulting microbial cell extract was

centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes by a centrifuge (CT-13R manufactured by Hitachi) thereby removing insoluble proteins and the like, to give a supernatant.

5 50 μ l of the resulting supernatant was placed into a
1.5-ml microtube, then heated at 52.5°C for 15 minutes and
then transferred rapidly onto ice to terminate heating. Then,
to this, 50 μ l assay solution (4% sucrose, 100 mM phosphate
buffer (pH 7.0), 0.5 mM maltotetraose, 2 U/ml potato-derived
10 α -glucan phosphorylase) was added, mixed and incubated at
45°C for 2 hours. Thereafter, this was color developed by
adding 100 μ l iodine solution (1.3% potassium iodide, 0.13%
iodine). If sucrose phosphorylase is present in the
supernatant, amylose is synthesized from sucrose during
15 incubation, and the amylose turns blue by iodine, while
sucrose is not colored, so the supernatant turning blue by
the iodine solution contains the sucrose phosphorylase having
improved thermostability. By screening in the method
described above, about 100 *Escherichia coli* containing a
20 gene of a sucrose phosphorylase having improved
thermostability were obtained from about 80,000 *Escherichia*
coli transformants containing the randomly mutated sucrose
phosphorylase gene.

25 From the *Escherichia coli* containing a gene of a sucrose
phosphorylase having improved thermostability, obtained by
the screening described above, the plasmid was recovered
by a method known in the art, and the sequence of the gene
of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability
30 in this plasmid was determined by a DNA sequencer
(manufactured by ABI).

By comparing the amino acid sequence encoded by this

gene of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability with the amino acid sequence (amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2) of the natural sucrose phosphorylase, a mutation was introduced at amino acid positions
5 corresponding to positions 47, 62, 77, 128, 140, 144, 155 and 249 in the natural sucrose phosphorylase, and the amino acid substitutions at these positions are as follows, respectively: T47→S, S62→P, Y77→H, V128→L, K140→M, Q144→R, N155→S, and D249→G. Thus, 8 amino acid positions
10 are confirmed which are considered effective in improving the thermostability of a sucrose phosphorylase. Among these, especially, the mutations T47→S and V128→L are the so-called conservative substitutions. Because an improvement in thermostability is observed even when an amino acid is
15 substituted with another similar amino acid, which is referred to as conservative substitution, this position was putative to be a position particularly related to thermostability, so it is expected that further improvement in the thermostability can be brought about by substitution
20 of the amino acid with another amino acid not similar thereto. Further, since, except for these 8 positions, no mutations which influence thermostability were found, it is considered that mutations in other positions are not effective for thermostability.

25

Further, improvement of thermostability is brought about by amino acids other than S at T47, amino acids other than P at S62, amino acids other than H at Y77, amino acids other than L at V128, amino acids other than M at K140, amino acids
30 other than R at Q144, amino acids other than S at N155, or amino acids other than G at D249.

(Example 2A: Preparation of sucrose phosphorylase having

improved thermostability by site-directed mutagenesis and measurement of thermostability)

5 (1) Preparation of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability by site-directed mutagenesis

10 Briefly, a library having a combination of the 8 mutations described above was prepared. The library was screened to provide sucrose phosphorylase with further improved thermostability.

15 To be described in detail, an expression vector of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1. In this example, genes encoding SP having improved thermostability which has only one substitution in a position revealed to contribute to improvement of thermostability, genes encoding SP having improved thermostability which has a any combination of 2 to 7 substitutions, and a gene encoding SP having improved thermostability which has all the 8 substitutions were prepared. By way of example, the base sequence encoding SP having improved thermostability which has all the 8 mutations (T47S, S62P, Y77H, V128L, K140K, Q144R, N155S and D249G) is shown in SEQ ID NO: 21, and the amino acid sequence of this SP having improved thermostability is shown in SEQ ID NO: 22. These amino acid substitutions were created by using site-directed mutagenesis known in the art.

30 Each of the thus obtained genes which encodes an SP having improved thermostability was used to integrate into pKK388-1 in the same manner as in above Example 1 to give plasmid pKK388-SPMS. This plasmid was introduced into *Escherichia coli* TG-1 by a competent cell method, and this *Escherichia*

coli was plated on an antibiotic ampicillin-containing LB medium (1% trypton, 0.5% yeast extract, 1% NaCl, 50 µg/ml ampicillin, 1.5% agar) plate and then cultured overnight at 37°C. The *Escherichia coli* that had grown on this plate was selected to give *Escherichia coli* into which a gene encoding a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability had been introduced. By analyzing the sequence of the introduced gene, it was confirmed that the resulting *Escherichia coli* contains the sucrose phosphorylase gene. The *Escherichia coli* expressing a SP having improved thermostability could be prepared in this manner.

From the resulting *Escherichia coli* expressing sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, a solution of a sucrose phosphorylase enzyme having improved thermostability was prepared according to the method described in 2.1.

(1-2) Preparation of natural sucrose phosphorylase

Using the gene of SEQ ID NO: 1, a natural sucrose phosphorylase enzyme solution was prepared according to the method described in 2.1.

(1-3) Preparation of sucrose phosphorylase (No. 33) having substitution and addition in the C terminal of natural sucrose phosphorylase

Using the gene set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, a solution of sucrose phosphorylase (referred to for the sake of convenience as No. 33) enzyme wherein compared with the sucrose phosphorylase of SEQ ID NO: 2, the C-terminal two

amino acids FE were substituted with SL, and methionine, isoleucine, serine, cysteine, glutamine and threonine were added in this order to the C terminal, was prepared according to the method described in 2.1.

5

(1-4) Preparation of sucrose phosphorylases (Nos. 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a and 6a) having substitution and addition in the C terminal of mutant SP

10

The C-terminal of a SP enzyme having improved thermostability which has an objective mutation was subjected to amino acid substitution and addition, and it was confirmed that the thermostability is not influenced by such substitution and addition.

15

Specifically, solutions of C-modified SP enzymes wherein in SP enzyme No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 having improved thermostability in Table 4A, the C-terminal two amino acids (phenylalanine and glutamic acid) were substituted with leucine and serine respectively, and 6 amino acids, that is, methionine, isoleucine, serine, cysteine, glutamine and threonine were added in this order to the C terminal, were prepared and measured for their thermostability.

20

25

(2) Measurement of the thermostability of various sucrose phosphorylases

30

The solutions of a SP enzyme having improved thermostability prepared in (1) to (1-4) above or other SP enzyme solutions were measured for their thermostability. The measurement was carried out in the following manner.

(i) Thermostability of SP in the absence of sucrose

Firstly, each SP enzyme solution was appropriately diluted to be 2.5 to 3.5 U/ml at 37°C with 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0). 50 µl of the diluted enzyme solution was heated at 55°C for 20 minutes or at 57°C for 20 minutes, or at 60°C for 20 minutes. Immediately after heating, each sample was cooled on ice for 10 minutes. The activity of the enzyme solution after cooling and the activity of the enzyme solution before heating were measured at 37°C according to the method of measuring SP activity described in 1.7. The thermostability of each enzyme was measured by determining the ratio (remaining activity) of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase after heating, to the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase before heating.

(ii) Thermostability of SP in the presence of sucrose

Finally, each SP enzyme solution was appropriately diluted to be 5.0 to 7.0 U/ml with 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0). 25 µl of the diluted enzyme solution was mixed with 25 µl of 40% sucrose containing 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0). 50 µl of this mixed solution was heated at 65°C for 20 minutes. Immediately after heating, each solution was cooled on ice for 10 minutes. The activity of the enzyme solution after cooling and the activity of the enzyme solution before heating were measured at 37°C according to the method of measuring SP activity described in 1.7. The thermostability of each enzyme was measured by determining the ratio (remaining activity) of the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase after heating, to the enzyme activity of the sucrose phosphorylase before heating. The results obtained in the case when SP was heated at 55°C, 57°C or 60°C in the absence of sucrose and the case when SP was heated at 65°C in the presence of sucrose are shown in Table 4A below. Table 4A also shows the respective mutants which have a mutation.

In Table 4A above, WT represents an unmutated natural *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase. The mutant No. 33 represents a sucrose phosphorylase wherein in the natural *Streptococcus mutans*-derived sucrose phosphorylase, the C-terminal two amino acids FE were substituted with SL, and methionine, isoleucine, serine, cysteine, glutamine and threonine were added in this order to the C terminal. "Yes" represents the presence of a mutation in that position. For example, the mutant No. 3 has the mutations T47S, V128L, Q144R and D249G. In this table, an activity value of less than 5% is very near to the detection limit of glucose-1-phosphate quantitated by activity measurement, and can be assumed to be almost 0 because of its very low reliability.

In "yes" with respect to C-terminal modification, phenylalanine at position 480 is substituted with leucine, glutamic acid at position 481 is substituted with serine, and methionine, isoleucine, serine, cysteine, glutamine and threonine are added to the continuing positions (positions 482 to 487).

As a result, it was found that as compared with the natural SP, thermostability was improved by substitution in only one position out of the amino acids at 8 positions contributing to thermostability. It was also found that the thermostability of the sucrose phosphorylase was further improved by multiple substitution of amino acid residues at some or all of these 8 positions.

On the other hand, thermostability was hardly influenced by amino acid substitution and addition at the C-terminal. Thus, it was found that substitution or addition of amino

acids can be carried out to such an extent that the effect of the invention is not inhibited, and also that substitutions at the positions found by the present inventors are important for thermostability, while substitutions at other positions are meaningless.

Each of mutant sucrose phosphorylase measured for thermostability in the presence of sucrose was improved in their thermostability as compared with that in the absence of sucrose by the presence of sucrose.

(Example 2B: Preparation of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability substituted with various amino acid residues and measurement of thermostability)

A plasmid containing a modified sucrose phosphorylase gene was prepared in the same manner as in Example 2A except that a primer designed to substitute one of T47, S62, Y77, V128, K140, Q144, N155 and D249 with another amino acid residue was used, and various modified SP enzyme solutions were obtained.

The thermostability of these modified SP enzyme solutions was determined by measuring the remaining activity after heating was conducted in the same manner as in Example 2A (2) (i) except that the heating condition was 55°C for 20 minutes. The results are shown in Table 4B below.

Table 4B

Enzyme solution	remaining activity (%)	Enzyme solution	remaining activity (%)	Enzyme solution	remaining activity (%)
T47S	47.3	K140M	39.9	D249G	47.7
T47I	50.0	K140C	45.9	D249C	22.5
S62P	33.4	K140F	47.4	D249H	35.4
S62A	31.0	K140I	23.0	D249K	29.3
S62K	26.3	K140V	51.4	D249L	21.3
Y77H	22.6	K140Y	53.8	D249N	43.3
Y77R	34.8	Q144R	23.2	D249P	26.5
V128L	26.6	Q144H	38.2	D249Q	24.5
V128I	49.5	Q144I	33.6	D249R	21.3
N155S	37.8	Q144K	30.3	D249S	22.4
WT	11.3	Q144V	33.1		

In this table, T47S represents a mutant wherein threonine at position 47 in *Streptococcus mutans*-derived SP was substituted with serine. With respect to other mutants, their substitutions are interpreted in this manner. WT represents to *Streptococcus mutans*-derived natural SP.

As a result, it was found that by substituting amino acid residues at each of the 8 positions contributing to thermostability with another amino acid residue, thermostability is improved as compared with that of the natural SP.

(Example 2C: Improvement of thermostability of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived sucrose phosphorylase and measurement of thermostability)

A plasmid containing a modified sucrose phosphorylase gene was prepared in the same manner as in Example 2A except that a gene (SEQ ID NO: 7) encoding *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived SP was used in place of the gene encoding *Streptococcus mutans*-derived SP, and a primer designed to give each amino acid substitution A62P, V128I

or N155S was used, and then various modified SP enzyme solutions were obtained. An enzyme solution of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived natural SP was used as the control.

5 The thermostability of these modified SP enzyme solutions was determined by measuring the remaining activity after heating was carried out in the same manner as in above Example 2A(2) (i) except that the heating conditions were 50°C, 52°C or 55°C for 20 minutes. The results are shown in Table 4C
10 below. The result of the *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived natural SP is shown as WT.

Table 4C

Sample	50°C	52°C	55°C
WT	82.7	58.3	8.6
A62P	90.5	71.2	23.9
V128I	93.0	70.8	27.3
N155S	91.3	69.2	37.9

15 A62 is a position corresponding to S62 in SEQ ID NO:
2. V128 is a position corresponding to V128 in SEQ ID NO:
2. N155 is a position corresponding to N155.

20 As a result, it was found that also by substituting amino acid residues in the positions contributing to improvement of thermostability with another amino acid residue in the *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*-derived SP, SP having improved thermostability can be obtained.

25 (Example 3: Specific activity of sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability at high temperatures)

 The specific activity of the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention at 55°C

was examined.

Specifically, firstly, the solution of the purified sucrose phosphorylase enzyme having improved thermostability No. 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 or control natural (WT) *Streptococcus mutans* sucrose phosphorylase enzyme solution was appropriately diluted to 1 U/ml at 37°C with 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.0). The activity of the diluted enzyme solution was measured according to the method of measuring SP activity described in 1.7 except that the reaction temperature was 55°C.

Separately, an amount of the sucrose phosphorylase in the enzyme solution which was the same volume as used in the above reaction was quantitated by using a protein assay kit (manufactured by Bio-Rad) according to manufacture's instructions. A calibration curve for measurement was prepared by using IgG.

From the SP activity (A (U/ml)) and SP weight (W (mg/ml)) thus determined, the specific activity of SP was determined by calculating A / W (U/mg).

The results are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5

No.	Specific activity (U/mg protein)
2	44.1
3	96.4
4	163.9
5	32.2
6	40.3
WT	10.7

As a result, it was found that the specific activity at 55°C is significantly improved by the introduction of a mutation.

5 (Example 4: Amylose synthesis using sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

10 The amylose yield in amylose synthesis using the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention was examined. As the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability, various SPs having improved thermostability (Nos. 1 to 6, 25 and 32) prepared in Example 3 were used.

15 As the control, *Streptococcus mutans*-derived natural sucrose phosphorylase was used.

20 The amylose synthesis reaction was carried out at 50°C or 55°C for 18 hours in a reaction system having the composition shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6

Composition for amylose synthesis reaction	Amount
Sucrose	292.3mM
Maltotetraose (G4)	1mM
Inorganic phosphoric acid (Pi)	10mM
α -Glucan phosphorylase	1U/ml
Sucrose phosphorylase	1U/ml

25 As the α -glucan phosphorylase, the recombinant *Thermus aquaticus*-derived glucan phosphorylase prepared in 2.2 was used.

The yield of amylose synthesized by this reaction was

calculated according to the above-described "1. Measurement method and calculation method".

5 The yield of amylose synthesized by this method is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7

Yield of synthesized amylose

No.	Amylose yield (%)	
	50°C	55°C
1	91.3	35.3
2	91.9	34.1
3	90.3	30.5
4	87.4	26.3
5	88.8	24.7
6	91.1	27.7
25	61.3	7.3
32	59.5	5.4
WT	27.8	2.1

10 As shown above, it was found that the SPs having improved thermostability of the present invention can synthesize amylose under high-temperature conditions (for example, 50°C to 55°C). It was found that when the SP having improved thermostability of the present invention is used, amylose
15 can be synthesized at yields that are about twice to about 18 times as high as that when using the wild-type SP.

(Example 5: Synthesis of glucose-1-phosphate using a sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability)

20

The yield of glucose-1-phosphate in glucose-1-phosphate synthesis using the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability of the present invention was examined. As the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability,

various sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability (Nos. 1 to 6, 25 and 32) prepared in Example 3 were used. As the control, *Streptococcus mutans*-derived natural sucrose phosphorylase (SEQ ID NO: 2) was used. The
5 glucose-1-phosphate synthesis reaction was carried out at 50°C or 55°C for 18 hours in a reaction system having the composition shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8

Composition for G-1-P synthesis reaction	Amount
Sucrose	300mM
Inorganic phosphoric acid (Pi)	300mM
Sucrose phosphorylase	1U/ml

10

The amount of glucose-1-phosphate synthesized by this reaction was quantitated by the method described in "1. Measurement method and calculation method" above. The yield of glucose-1-phosphate thus obtained was determined
15 according to the following formula:

$$\text{Yield (\%)} = \frac{\text{glucose-1-phosphate yield (mM)}}{\text{initial sucrose concentration (300 mM)}} \times 100$$

20

The results are shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9

No.	Yield of glucose-1-phosphate (%)	
	Reaction at 50°C	Reaction at 55°C
1	88.2	88.5
2	89.3	87.2
3	87.6	89.4
4	88.1	87.3
5	85.8	80.3
6	81.1	82.2
25	78.0	19.0
32	79.9	7.8
WT	70.4	5.4

As shown above, it was found that the SPs having improved thermostability of the present invention can synthesize glucose-1-phosphate under high-temperature conditions. It was found that when the SP having improved thermostability of the present invention is used particularly under the reaction condition at 55°C, glucose-1-phosphate can be synthesized at yields that are about 1.5 times to about 16 times as high as that when using the wild-type SP.

(Example 6: Confirmation of removal of contaminating proteins by heating treatment)

It was confirmed by the following method that the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability can be easily purified by heat treatment.

Each *Escherichia coli* expressing the sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability No. 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 shown in the Table 4A and *Escherichia coli* expressing the natural (SEQ ID NO: 2) *Streptococcus mutans*-derived

sucrose phosphorylase as the control was cultured in the same manner as in the method described in Example 2A(1). Each culture was centrifuged to recover the microbial cells which were then suspended in a buffer and sonicated to give
5 amicrobial cell extract. Sucrose was added to this microbial cell extract to give a mixture containing sucrose at a concentration of 20%, and this mixture was heated at 65°C for 20 minutes and then centrifuged to remove insoluble proteins, whereby an SP enzyme solution was obtained. The
10 specific activity of this SP enzyme solution at 37°C was determined. The results are shown in Table 10. Measurement of the protein amount used in calculation of the specific activity was carried out in the same manner as in the method described in Example 3. The phosphatase activity and amylase
15 activity contained in the SP enzyme solution before and after heating were measured to determine the ratio of the residual phosphatase and amylase activities, relative to those before heating. The results are shown in Table 11.

20 Table 10

Specific activity

No.	Before heating (U/mg protein)	After heating (U/mg protein)
1	11.8	37.2
2	8.5	42.2
3	9.3	33.8
4	14.1	56.8
5	8.0	27.2
6	13.9	41.1
WT	10.5	0.1

Table 11

Phosphatase activity and amylase activity
in SP enzyme solution

No.	Phosphatase activity (%)	Amylase activity (%)
1	2.6	0.6
2	2.1	0.2
3	1.7	0.4
4	2.7	0.6
5	2.5	0.2
6	1.8	0.4
WT	2.2	0.5

5 The enzyme solution containing the SP having improved
thermostability was heated at 65°C to remove denatured
proteins, whereby the specific activity of the resulting
purified enzyme solution became about 3 times to about 5
times as high as that before heating. This indicates that
10 a majority of contaminating proteins were denatured and
removed without denaturing the SP having improved
thermostability. On the other hand, the specific activity
of natural (WT; SEQ ID NO: 2) SP was reduced to about 1/100.
This indicates that not only contaminating proteins but also
15 the SP protein were denatured. Further, by heating at 65°C,
the phosphatase activity and amylase activity derived from
the microbial host could be reduced respectively to about
3.0% or less and about 1.0% or less of those before heating.
It was thus found that by heat treatment of the SP having
20 improved thermostability, the SP having improved
thermostability can be easily purified.

(Example 7: Influence, on specific activity, of amino acid
substitution in the C-terminal and amino acid addition to
25 the C-terminal)

The C-terminal of the SP enzyme was subjected to amino acid substitution and addition besides the objective mutation, and it was confirmed that the specific activity was not influenced by such amino acid substitution and addition.

Specifically, DNA having the base sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23 was used, and a C-terminal-modified SP enzyme (No. 33 prepared in Example 2A (1-3) above) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24 was prepared in the same manner as in the method described in 2.1 and measured for specific activity.

The specific activities of the C-terminal-modified SP enzyme and the natural SP enzyme at 37°C were measured in the same manner as in the method described in Example 3 except that the reaction temperature was 37°C. The results are shown in Table 12 below. As a result, a difference between the specific activity of the C-terminal-modified SP enzyme and the specific activity of the natural SP enzyme was hardly recognized. Accordingly, it was found that the activity of the sucrose phosphorylase was hardly influenced by substitution of amino acids in the C-terminal and addition of amino acids to the C-terminal.

Table 12

Enzyme	Specific activity (U/mg protein)
Natural SP enzyme	62.5
C-terminal-modified SP enzyme (No. 33)	60.4

As described above, the present invention was exemplified using preferable embodiments of the present invention, but

it should not be construed to limit the present invention to those embodiments. It is understood that the scope of the present invention should be construed only by claims. It is understood that those skilled in the art can practice
5 an equivalent scope based on the description of the present invention and common technical knowledge, from the specific description of preferable embodiments of the present invention. It is understood that the content itself of patents, patent applications and references cited in the
10 present specification should be incorporated by reference, as if the content thereof are specifically described in the present specification.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

15

According to the present invention, there can be provided sucrose phosphorylase having improved thermostability which can be utilized in efficient production of glucan, G-1-P and the like at high temperatures.